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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

for the Year

1957

by

The Medical Officer of Health

(T. W. ROBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)



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REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1957).

Chairman : Alderman A. SUGDEN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor F. W. CRAVEN.

THE MAYOR (Councillor H. M. NUNNS, J.P.) (*ex-officio*).

Alderman J. E. McDONALD

Councillor Mrs. M. FIELD

Alderman M. SCARGILL

Councillor Mrs. V. FERRARI

Alderman J. E. TOLSON, J.P.

Councillor J. WALSH

Alderman G. P. LYLES

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

(as at 31st December, 1957).

Chairman—Councillor F. FOX, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor H. M. NUNNS, J.P.

Councillor A. RAMSDEN

Councillor Mrs. A. COCKROFT

Councillor J. W. JORDAN

Councillor G. GRACE

Councillor W. WEIR

Councillor J. M. FOX

Councillor A. WILKINSON

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1957.**Medical Officer of Health—**

T. W. ROBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

G. CUST, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

†MARY DOREEN FOX, M.B., Ch.B.

NORAH A. HODGKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

†H. N. BURWELL, F.R.C.S.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—

†E. S. TAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Senior Dental Officer—

J. R. TUXFORD, L.D.S.

Dental Officers—

*B. FRANCIS, L.D.S.

*W. A. OLDRIDGE, L.D.S.

†Dr. Fox is an officer of the Hospital Management Committee : 49% of her salary is paid by the corporation on account of her work in the corporation maternity clinics.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

H. HAWORTH, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Sanitary Science.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

C. PARKER, S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I.

†With permission of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

*Part-time

District Public Health Inspectors—

J. D. CLAYTON, Cert. S.I.J.B.
A. CLOUGH, Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I.
S. BURNS, Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I. (from 7-1-57).
J. D. WHITEHEAD, Cert. S.I.J.B., Meat & Food Cert. R.S.I. (From 1-4-57).

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

I. ALDERSON, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Eightlands Day Nursery—

Matron—J. WALSHAW, N.S.C.N.
Orchard School, Savile Town.

Supervisor—C. BYRNE, R.M.P.A., Dip.N.A.M.H.

Health Visitors—

B. M. FRYER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert. (from 14-10-57).
I. HALLILEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.
B. SQUIRE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.
C. G. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.
P. M. HELLBERG, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.
***N. DORAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor**
K. E. NAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor

Temporary Health Nurses—

A. MILNER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Student Health Visitor.

I. HUTCHINSON, S.R.C.N. (from 1-10-57).

Physiotherapist—

Vacant.

District Nurses—Home Nursing Service—

Mr. E. HUMPHRIES, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mr. N. WRAITHMELL, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
L. GATES, S.R.N.
D. BLACKBURN, S.R.N.
C. D. SMITH, S.E.A.N.
A. NAUGHTON, S.E.A.N.
R. BLACKBURN, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (Re-appointed—see below)
E. DIXON, S.R.N.
C. V. KENDALL, S.R.N. (resigned 31-3-57).
G. E. M. ETHERINGTON, S.R.N. (Re-appointed—see over).
M. BANKS, S.R.N. (from 25-3-57).
M. F. HODGSON, S.R.N. (from 1-7-57).
E. QUAYLE, S.R.N. (from 20-10-57).

Municipal Midwives—

N. CROFT, S.R.N., S.C.M.
M. HAMMERTON, S.C.M.
J. POLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
R. BLACKBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. (from 1-6-57).

*Part-time.

Tuberculosis Care and After Care Visitor—**F. GLOAG, S.R.N., T.A. Cert.****V.D. Social Worker—*****G. E. DAVIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.****Authorised Officers and Mental Deficiency Visitors—*****H. ROBERTS.*****H. A. WILMAN.*****N. DORAN, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.****Mental Health Worker—****K. CHAFFER.****Home Help Organiser—****G. E. M. ETHERINGTON, S.R.N. (from 1-7-57).****Borough Analyst—*****F. W. M. JAFFE, B.Sc., F.I.C.****Chief Clerk—****H. TRANMER, D.P.A.****Clerical Staff—****L. PARKER, D.P.A.****Miss D. NODDINGS.****Mrs. E. SMALLWOOD.****Miss M. PARKER.****Mrs. D. MIDGLEY.****Mrs. P. HIRD****Miss B. THOMPSON****Miss E. DAVENPORT****Mrs. J. WOOD****Miss S. MORTON****Miss M. BANCROFT*****Part-time.**

**HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
DEWSBURY.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health services for Dewsbury for the year 1957.

The Registrar General estimated the civilian population of the town at mid-1957 at 53,190, a decrease of 80 on the corresponding figure for 1956. The natural increase in the population of Dewsbury (that is the excess of live births over deaths) during the year was 215.

Live births registered were 940 composing 506 males and 434 females. Of this number 41 or 4·3% were illegitimate as compared with 38 or 4·4% in 1956. The birth rate for the year was 17·6 as compared with 16·0 for the previous year. The corrected live birth rate was 17·8 and the national figure was 16·1.

The Still-Birth Rate was 34·9 per 1,000 total births, an increase on the previous year's figure of 29·6, the national figure for 1957 was 22·4.

The death rate of 13·9 per 1,000 population was above the national rate of 11·5 and a slight increase on the town's 1956 death rate of 13·6. The heaviest mortality was caused by the group including heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system, which accounted for 304 deaths or 42% of the total of 725 deaths from all causes. Cancer (all forms) was responsible for 117 deaths and a death rate of 2·2 per 1,000 persons living, and causing 16·1% of the deaths from all causes. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was the cause of 2 deaths.

For the fifth year in succession there were no maternal deaths.

Out of a total of 725 deaths, 481, *i.e.*, 66·3% were in persons over 65 years of age, and 189, *i.e.*, 26·1% were in persons between 45-65 years of age. It will thus be seen that 92·4% of all deaths were in persons over 45 years of age.

The Infant Death Rate, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000, live births was 20·2, it was the lowest ever recorded in Dewsbury. The national figure was 23·0.

The number of cases of infectious diseases (other than tuberculosis) which occurred in Dewsbury during 1957 was 1,505 as against 432 in 1956. Of this total approximately 86% were measles and 7% dysentery. There were no cases of diphtheria.

The work of the Department proceeded smoothly throughout the year and full statements regarding the various services appear in the respective sections. I trust that the report will be read with interest.

May I take this opportunity to tender to the Chairman and the Members of the Health Committee my sincere appreciation of the generous help and support so freely given throughout the year.

I also wish to thank the Town Clerk and other officers of the Council for their valuable co-operation and help, and lastly and by no means least, my own staff, professional and clerical, for their conscientious work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. ROBSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA**

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,720
Estimated civilian population (Mid. 1957)	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,190
Number of Inhabited houses at 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,100
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	£482,872
Estimated product of a penny rate 1957/58	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,897

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer (Mr. J. L. Dyson) for the financial statement below, showing the estimated cost of the health services for the year ending 31st March, 1958.

Local Health Services.

						Net Cost before Deduction of Grant
Section 22.	Care of Mothers and Young Children	...	...	...	...	£11,195
Section 23.	Midwives Services	...	...	...	...	£4,135
Section 24.	Health Visiting	...	...	...	...	£5,367
Section 25.	Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	£8,399
Section 26.	Vaccination and Immunisation	...	...	...	...	£1,423
Section 27.	Ambulance Service	...	...	...	...	£12,591
Section 28.	Prevention of Illness. Care and After Care	...	...	...	...	£3,239
Section 29.	Home Helps	...	...	...	...	£11,146
Section 51.	Mental Health Services	...	...	...	...	£2,421
	Occupation Centre	...	...	...	...	£4,042
Public Health Act, 1936—						
	Notification of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	£146
	Central Council for Health Education	...	...	...	...	£22
	Total	...	...	...	...	£64,126

Vital Statistics.

	1957			1956
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Number of Live Births :				
Legitimate	486	413	899	815
Illegitimate	20	21	41	38
TOTAL ...	506	434	940	853
Number of Still Births :				
Legitimate	11	21	32	26
Illegitimate	1	1	2	—
TOTAL ...	12	22	34	26
Total Number of Births, Live and Still :				
Legitimate	497	434	931	840
Illegitimate	21	22	43	38
TOTAL ...	518	456	974	878
Total Number of Deaths ...	367	358	725	719
Deaths (under 1 year) :				
Legitimate Infants ...	8	9	17	19
Illegitimate Infants ...	2	—	2	1
TOTAL ...	10	9	19	20
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age :				
Legitimate Infants ...	6	6	12	11
Illegitimate Infants ...	2	—	2	—
TOTAL ...	8	6	14	11

Area Comparability factors : Births 1.01

Deaths 1.02

Comparison of Vital Statistics, Dewsbury and England and Wales, 1957.

	Dewsbury 1957	England & Wales 1957	Dewsbury 1956
Rate per 1,000 population :			
Live Births	17.67	16.1	16.01
Corrected Live Birth Rate	17.84	—	16.3
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population :			
All causes	13.9	11.5	13.63
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.03	0.10	0.07
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.01	0.01	0.03
Cancer	2.2	2.09	2.12
Pneumonia	0.50	Not available	0.47
Diphtheria	0.00	..	0.00
Influenza	0.06	..	0.03
Measles	0.00	..	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.00	..	0.02
Whooping Cough	0.00	..	0.00
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	34.9	22.4	29.61
Deaths under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births)	20.2	23.0	23.4
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births :			
Maternal causes excluding abortion	0.00	0.39	0.00
Due to abortion	0.00	0.08	0.00

Population.

1931 Census—54,302.

1951 Census—53,487.

The Registrar General estimated the home population (all ages), at mid 1957 to be 53,190 a decrease of 80 on the figure for 1956.

The natural increase of the population (excess of live births over deaths) was 215.

Year	Population	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANTILE MORTALITY Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	
		Total Births	Birth Rate	Birth Rate England and Wales	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Death Rate England and Wales	Dewsbury	England and Wales
1916	51,855	1104	19.5	20.9	791	15.2	14.4	94.2	91
1917	52,244	925	15.8	17.8	739	14.1	14.4	97.0	96
1918	47,101	919	17.4	17.7	956	20.25	17.6	112.0	97
1919	52,969	1056	19.1	18.5	930	17.5	13.8	110.7	89
1920	55,080	1271	23.07	25.4	784	14.2	12.4	110.1	80
1921	54,164	1197	22.08	22.4	810	14.9	12.1	121.9	83
1922	55,100	1004	18.2	20.6	745	13.32	12.9	107.5	77
1923	55,424	942	17.05	19.7	803	14.0	11.6	82.8	69
1924	55,121	1022	17.8	18.8	845	14.3	12.2	89.04	75
1925	54,790	946	17.2	18.3	823	15.0	12.2	105.7	75
1926	53,630	910	16.96	17.8	729	13.59	11.6	89.0	70
1927	53,560	870	16.2	16.7	811	15.1	12.3	63.2	69
1928	53,130	860	16.18	16.7	740	13.9	11.7	66.2	65
1929	53,020	813	15.33	16.3	936	17.6	13.4	93.4	74
1930	53,020	872	16.4	16.3	697	13.1	11.4	64.2	60
1931	54,410	743	13.65	15.8	804	14.78	12.3	76.7	66
1932	53,870	795	14.7	15.3	819	15.2	12.0	88.0	65
1933	53,600	762	14.2	14.4	826	15.4	12.3	91.8	64
1934	53,450	734	13.7	14.8	675	12.6	11.8	57.2	59
1935	53,400	761	14.3	14.7	691	12.9	11.7	52.6	57
1936	53,230	788	14.8	14.8	826	15.5	12.1	68.5	59
1937	53,050	805	15.17	14.9	785	14.8	12.4	62.1	58
1938	52,860	753	14.24	15.1	704	13.3	11.6	51.2	53
1939	52,600	763	14.42	15.0	700	13.3	12.1	49.7	50
1940	50,630	754	14.89	14.6	791	15.6	14.3	51.3	55
1941	50,330	745	14.7	14.2	710	14.11	12.9	62.9	59
1942	48,880	848	17.3	15.8	694	14.2	11.6	70.7	49
1943	47,510	891	18.75	16.5	757	15.9	12.1	50.5	49
1944	46,910	979	20.87	17.6	662	14.11	11.9	36.7	46
1945	46,650	848	18.18	16.1	727	15.58	11.4	48.35	46
1946	49,670	1012	20.37	19.1	702	14.13	11.5	41.5	43
1947	50,880	1217	23.91	20.5	751	14.76	12.0	45.19	41
1948	52,550	1015	19.32	17.9	692	13.17	10.8	40.39	34
1949	52,740	1011	19.17	16.7	767	14.54	11.7	30.66	32
1950	53,140	940	17.7	15.8	713	13.4	11.6	24.47	30
1951	52,990	950	17.93	15.5	765	14.44	12.5	35.79	29.6
1952	52,910	897	16.95	15.3	727	13.74	11.3	32.33	27.6
1953	52,890	890	16.79	15.5	727	13.72	11.4	39.32	28.6
1954	53,080	913	17.2	15.2	720	13.69	11.3	44.9	25.5
1955	53,150	867	16.3	15.0	707	13.43	11.7	25.4	24.9
1956	53,270	853	16.01	15.7	719	13.63	11.7	23.4	23.8
1957	53,190	940	17.67	16.1	725	13.9	11.5	20.2	23.0

The following Table gives an Analysis of the Vital Statistics :
Causes of Death 1957 and comparison with 1956 figures.

Registrar-General's figures.

Classification No		M.	F.	Total 1957	Total 1956
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	2	4
2	Tuberculosis, other ...	—	1	1	2
3	Syphilitic diseases ...	1	1	2	2
4	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1
8	Measles ...	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	1	1	3
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	11	15	26	24
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	21	1	22	24
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	11	11	8
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	12	12	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	24	22	46	54
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	3	1	4	2
16	Diabetes ...	2	1	3	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	48	73	121	120
18	Coronary disease, angina ...	81	35	116	118
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	8	9	17	26
20	Other heart diseases ...	46	56	102	103
21	Other circulatory diseases ...	26	24	50	57
22	Influenza ...	2	2	4	2
23	Pneumonia ...	8	19	27	26
24	Bronchitis ...	35	26	61	50
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	4	1	5	6
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	2	5	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1	2	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	4	2	6	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	5	—	5	6
30	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations ...	2	3	5	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	23	29	52	39
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	2	4	3
34	All other accidents ...	4	6	10	17
35	Suicide ...	2	1	3	6
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	367	358	725	719

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life.

Registrar General's Figures 1957.

	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and Over		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...										1			1				1	
Tuberculosis, other									1								
Syphilitic diseases										1			1			1	
Diphtheria																
Whooping Cough																	
Meningococcal infections	...																		
Acute poliomyelitis																	
Measles															
Other infective and parasitic diseases									1						
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...									1		4	2	4	5	2	8	11	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus						3		10	1	5		3		21	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...													8	2		1	1	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...										2		8		2			1	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms							1	10	7	8	6	6	8	24	
Leukaemia,	1					1		1			1			3	
Diabetes										2	1			2	
Vascular lesions of nervous system											2		5	14	20	26	21	33	
Coronary disease, angina	...									6	1	32	7	26	14	17	13	81	
Hypertension with heart disease													2	2	2	2	4	8	
Other heart diseases									1	8	11	10	15	28	29	46	
Other circulatory diseases	...									1		2	2	7	2	16	20	26	
Influenza							1	1		1			1	2	
Pneumonia	1	1						1	5	3	1	3	1	10	8	
Bronchitis									11	6	14	8	10	12	35	
Other respiratory diseases	...										1	2		2				4	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum												1	2	2				3	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea														1		1	1	1	
Nephritis and nephrosis	...									1		1	2		1		1	4	
Hyperplasia of prostate	...													1	4		5		
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion																
Congenital malformations	...	1	3											1				2	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	4					1	1	4	5	7	4	6	4	23	
Motor vehicle accidents	...										1		1	1			1	2	
All other accidents	1						1		1	1		1	2	3	4	
Suicide								1	1			1	2	1	
Homicide and operations of war																			
Total	10	9	1				2	1	18	14	105	84	113	95	119	154	367

Birth Rate.

In 1957, the number of live births was 940, 87 more than in 1956, giving a birth rate of 17·67 per 1,000 population compared with the previous year's rate of 16·01.

The corrected birth rate (Registrar Generals area comparability factor 1.01) was 17.8 and the birth rate for England and Wales was 16.1 per 1,000 population for 1957.

The birth rates and maternal mortality rates for Dewsbury since 1941 are as follows :—

	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate</i>
1941	... 14·7	... 6·31
1942	... 17·3	... 1·14
1943	... 18·7	... 1·07
1944	... 20·8	... 1·8
1945	... 18·1	... Nil
1946	... 20·4	... 1·90
1947	... 19·3	... 2·41
1948	... 23·9	... Nil
1949	... 19·2	... Nil
1950	... 17·7	... 2·07
1951	... 17·93	... Nil
1952	... 16·95	... Nil
1953	... 16·79	... Nil
1954	... 17·2	... Nil
1955	... 16·3	... Nil
1956	... 16·01	... Nil
1957	... 17·67	... Nil

Death Rate.

In 1957 the number of deaths was 725, 6 more than the previous year and the death rate was 13·90 per 1,000 population compared with 13·63 in 1956.

The death rate for England and Wales in 1957 was 11·5 per 1,000 population.

Deaths Occurring in Hospitals and Institutions.

The number of deaths which occurred in hospitals or institutions during the year was 318 or 44% of the total number of deaths.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year — 1957.

Disease	1 week—4 weeks—						9—12 Mths.						TOTALS		
	Under 1 Day		1 week		3 Mths.		3—6 Mths.		6—9 Mths.		9—12 Mths.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	
Congenital Malformations	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prematurity	3	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
TOTALS	4	1	4	3	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	10	9

Total number of deaths under 28 days old was 14 or 74·0% of all infant deaths.
Neonatal death rate = 14·9 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no deaths ascribed to maternity during 1955.
 The following table gives information relating to maternal deaths during the period 1941 to 1957.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
No. of Births—Live and Still	798	879	935	1012	875	1054	1244	1039	1034	968	969	924	910	943	891	878	974
No. of Maternal Deaths ...	5	1	1	2	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Death Rate ...	6.27	1.14	1.07	1.8	—	1.9	2.41	—	—	2.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Death Rate—England and Wales	2.76	2.01	2.29	1.93	1.79	1.43	1.17	1.02	0.98	0.86	0.79	0.72	0.76	0.69	0.64	0.56	0.47

Premature Births.

There were 60 live premature births notified during 1957 representing 6·4% of the live births, 29 were males and 31 females. They included 3 pairs of twins, 3 children who were twins to infants not premature on birth weight and 2 who were twins to prematurely still born children.

- (a) The total number of premature babies (*i.e.*, 5½lbs. weight or less at birth) who were born :
 - (i) at home 13
 - (ii) in hospital 47
 - (iii) in private nursing home —
- (b) Born at home and :
 - (i) nursed entirely at home 12
 - (ii) who died during the first 24 hours ... —
 - (iii) who died between 1 and 7 days 1
 - (iv) survived 28 days 11
- (c) Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day :
 - (i) who died during the first 24 hours ... 1
- (d) Born in hospital :
 - (i) who died during the first 24 hours ... 4
 - (ii) who died between 1 and 7 days ... 5
 - (iii) survived 28 days 38

Premature Infants 1944-1957.

Year	No. of premature infants born	No. of live births	Premature Infants as a percentage of the live births
1944	27	979	2·8%
1945	26	848	3·1%
1946	49	1012	4·8%
1947	91	1217	7·5%
1948	64	1015	6·3%
1949	69	1011	6·8%
1950	51	940	5·4%
1951	56	950	5·9%
1952	57	897	6·4%
1953	57	890	6·4%
1954	64	913	7·0%
1955	74	867	8·5%
1956	69	853	8·1%
1957	60	940	6·4%

The following table shews that of the 60 premature infants born during 1957, 11 are known to have died before reaching their first birthday, 12 are known to have survived to one year of age, 37 are alive but less than one year of age at the time of writing.

Premature Live Births, 1957.
Table as at 1st April, 1958—Showing Information Relating to Weight and Survival

Number of Premature Infants born during 1957				Birth Weight				Deaths of Premature Infants				Premature Infants Alive (1/4/58)			
Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Male	Female
4	3	7		3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less	3	1		4	1	2		—	—	—	—
5	5	10		Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	2	2		4	3	3		—	—	—	—
6	5	11		Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	—	1		1	5	3		1	1	1	1
14	18	32		Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	1	1		2	10	10		3	3	7	7
29	31	60		Totals	6	5		11	19	18		4	8		

Medical Examinations.

During 1957 a total of 174 Medical Examinations were carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department. 140 of these were for Corporation employees who were either entering the service or were due to pay superannuation contributions after the qualifying period. 5 examinations were done for outside authorities and 29 candidates for teachers' training colleges were medically examined prior to their being accepted by the colleges.

Marriages.

Mr. B. C. Amies, M.B.E., Superintendent Registrar, has kindly furnished the following information :—

The number of marriage ceremonies during the year 1957 was 414 :—

(a) In the Church of England	...	...	...	192
(b) In other chapels and churches	...	...	...	93
(c) At the Register Office	...	...	...	129

Marriages 1945-1957.

Year.	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957

	521	570	571	551	499	482	487	441	455	440	450	405	414

Occupations.

The chief occupations in Dewsbury are in the woollen trade and its associated industries rags and shoddy, coal mining, distributive trades, dyeing and cleaning. Female labour is very important in the heavy woollen industry of which Dewsbury is the principal centre and there is a high percentage of married women workers employed.

Employment.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Dewsbury Employment Exchange for the following information :—

Unemployed Register.

	Men	Women	Total	Total 1956	Short-time Workers included in total	
					Men	Women
January, 1957	... 191	90	281	173	24	10
April, 1957	... 173	110	283	433	6	15
July, 1957	... 157	89	246	180	17	5
October, 1957	... 140	51	191	222	9	12

During the year 926 men and 594 women were placed in employment. Outstanding vacancies at the year end were 81 men and 131 women, compared with 52 men and 113 women the previous year.

Disabled Persons.

There have been 128 new registrations on the disabled persons register during the year, 103 of these were men and 25 women.

Placings of disabled persons for the same period were 22 men and 12 women, a total of 34.

Twenty-five cases were submitted and accepted for a course of rehabilitation at Leeds Industrial Rehabilitation Unit during the year.

Housing.

For housing Reports statistics see the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

The following statistical information has been kindly supplied by Mr. J. Fogden, Borough Architect and Buildings Surveyor :—

The number of houses completed in the Borough during the year by private enterprise was 85 and the number completed by the Corporation was 280.

	Houses built by :		
	Local Authority	Private Enterprise	
1946	...	111	31
1947	...	161	34
1948	...	149	14
1949	...	94	13
1950	...	172	13
1951	...	246	21
1952	...	232	25
1953	...	230	29
1954	...	305	51
1955	...	333	109
1956	...	95	66
1957	...	280	85

Of the houses completed by the Corporation in 1957, 66 were three bedroom traditional type brick houses, 104 two-bedroom traditional type brick houses, 56 one-bedroom bungalows, 6 two-bedroom bungalows and 48 one-bedroom flats.

Improved solid fuel heating appliances, approved by the Ministry, have been installed in 2,180 Corporation houses completed since the war.

I am informed by Mr. J. B. Walker, Housing Manager, that 176 families were rehoused under the Corporation's slum clearance programme during 1957, in 104 new houses and 72 "re-lets."

Blind Persons.

Mr. B. C. Amies, Chief Officer of Welfare Services has kindly supplied the following information :—

The number of persons on the blind Register on 31st December, 1957, was 139, as shown in the following table :—

Ages	Partially Blind			Totally Blind		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 5	...	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	...	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	...	1	1	2	—	—
20-30	...	1	1	2	1	2
30-40	...	3	1	4	—	—
40-50	...	4	6	10	2	—
50-60	...	7	9	16	2	2
60-70	...	11	15	26	1	2
Over 70	...	26	37	63	3	3
Totals	...	53	70	123	9	7
						16

The following information respecting the admission of persons to the register of the blind or the register of the partially sighted during 1957 has been given by Mr. G. Auty, Secretary Manager of the Dewsbury, Batley & District Institution for the Blind.

Forms B.D.8 were received in respect of 18 new cases for admission to the blind register and 7 new cases to the register of the partially sighted. The following table indicate the cause of the disability.

		Cataract	Glaucoma	Cause of Disability Retrodental Fibroplasia	Others
(i)	Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—				
(a)	No treatment ...	...	—	—	—
(b)	Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)		9	5	11
(ii)	Number of cases at 1(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ...	...	3	2	—
					3

With regard to the cause of blindness and follow-up action taken, I would like to make one or two observations. In most cases, in addition to the specified treatments, *i.e.* medical, surgical or optical, a further recommendation is made for Hospital Supervision to be continued, and this is recorded in our treatment register. The supervision consists of clinical visits made to the hospital, where sometimes eye drops or other treatments may be given.

For information, out of 18 Blind cases registered, 15 were recommended for Hospital Supervision and 10 of these cases made attendance in the current year. With regard to the 7 partially sighted cases, all were so recommended, but only 2 have attended the hospital.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS.

The number of known cases of epilepsy and cerebral palsy in Dewsbury are :—

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Epileptics | 10 Adults and 24 Children. |
| (b) Spastics | 2 Adults and 14 Children. |

(a) Of the 10 adult epileptics, 3 are in accommodation provided by the authority under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 3 in epileptic colonies and 4 at home but not requiring admission. One of these cases is visited by a teacher from the League of Friendship. Of the 24 children, 2 are attending the Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives, 2 are attending the Park Special School for Educationally Sub-normal children, 4 are under school age and are at home, 1 has recently left school and is at home and the remaining 15 are attending primary or secondary schools in Dewsbury as they are not in need of special school education.

(b) Of the 14 spastic children, 7 are attending the Moorlands Open Air School, 4 are away at a residential special school and 3 are having tuition at home, the remainder are attending either primary or secondary schools in the County Borough. The two adults are aged 21 and both are attending the Occupation Centre for mental defectives.

Ministry of Health Circular 27/54.**Health of Children.****Prevention of break up of families.**

During the year under review 10 meetings were held under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health to deal with this subject and to continue with the work that was done in the previous year. The meetings are attended by the Deputy Medical Officer, Superintendent Nursing Officer, a senior lady Housing Inspector, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, the Senior National Assistance Officer, The Children's Officer, the Senior Probation Officer, a Welfare Officer, an Education Department Welfare Officer, and, latterly, the Deputy Town Clerk.

16 new cases were discussed and helped during 1957 and 21 cases were taken off the register as no longer needing help because of the improvement which had been effected or because they had removed to another area. At the end of 1957 there remained on the register 25 cases still under discussion. The remarks I made last year in connection with the long standing cases continues to be true, they are a constant source of worry to all the various officials who are trying to help them and any improvement is often of only a very transitory nature.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH
SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

Public Health Officers.

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on pages 4, 5 and 6.

Laboratory Facilities.

All specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield (Director, Dr. L. A. Little), and during 1957 approximately a total of 1,000 specimens were dealt with, mainly investigations in connection with sonne dysentery and food poisoning.

Promotion of Cleanliness.

Cases of uncleanliness are dealt with at the cleansing station attached to the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, Dewsbury.

During 1957, there were no cases of head lice and no cases of scabies amongst pre-school children, and no cases of scabies amongst adults.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

During the year 7 pre-school children suffering from orthopaedic defects were seen by the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon at the School Clinic.

Nursing Homes.

There are no nursing homes registered or known to exist in the County Borough area.

Treatment Centres and Clinics at end of 1957.

The following is a list of Treatment Centres and Clinics in the Borough :—

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
Child Welfare Clinics	Westborough Methodist Schoolroom, Green Lane Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton Chidswell Methodist Chapel, Shaw Cross	Monday, 2 p.m. Tuesdays at 2 p.m. Alternate Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
	Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road	Wednesday 2 p.m. Every afternoon 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for Welfare Foods only and Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 noon. for all infants foods.
	Thornhill Council Offices	Thursday 2 p.m.
	Ravensthorpe Council Offices	Friday 2 p.m.

Centre or Clinic	Place	Time
Ante-Natal Clinics		
	Moorlands Maternity Home	Monday 10-30 a.m.
		Monday 2 p.m.
	Thornhill Council Offices	Wed. 10-30 a.m.
	Moorlands Maternity Home	Wednesday 2 p.m.
		Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton	Tuesday 10-30 a.m.
		Thursday 10-30 a.m.
Post-Natal Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	By appointment alternate Fridays 2 p.m.
*Premature Baby Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	1st and 3rd Fridays 10-0 a.m.
*Consultant Clinic	Moorlands Maternity Home	Mon., 4 p.m.
*Paediatric Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	2nd Friday each month, 9.0 a.m.
Dental Clinic (Maternity Cases)	Central Dental Clinic, 40, Leeds Road	By appointment
*Orthopaedic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 10 a.m. 2nd Mon. in month.
*Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Tuesday & Thurs.
Diphtheria Immunisation	School Clinic, Halifax Road All Child Welfare Clinics	Saturday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. Clinic day.
*Chest Clinic	Dewsbury General Hospital (Returned Cases)	Tues. to 11.30 a.m. Wed. & Thursday 2 p.m.
	(New Cases) (B.C.G.)	Monday 1.45 p.m. Wed. 9.30 a.m. First & Third Friday a.m.
	(Contacts)	do. do.
*Venereal Diseases	Dewsbury General Hospital	Daily. Medical Officer attends :— Monday 1-30 to 4 p.m. Thursday 10 to 12 noon. Friday 5 to 7 p.m.

*Attended by Medical Officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47.

This section empowers the authority on certification by the Medical Officer of Health to require the removal to hospital or other suitable premises subject to approval by a court, of a person who

- (a) is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) is unable to devote to himself-herself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not necessary during the year to enforce this Section of the Act.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948.

No applications were received during the year for registration under this Act.

National Insurance Act, 1946.

New Claims to Sickness Benefit received at the Dewsbury Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in 1957 in respect of Dewsbury residents.

Week ended	No. of Claims	Week ended	No. of Claims
8.1.57	247 (210)	9.7.57	144 (114)
15.1.57	170 (242)	16.7.57	127 (114)
22.1.57	182 (197)	23.7.57	100 (87)
29.1.57	149 (229)	30.7.57	104 (60)
5.2.57	159 (246)	6.8.57	106 (93)
12.2.57	157 (273)	13.8.57	172 (137)
19.2.57	165 (277)	20.8.57	124 (111)
26.2.57	148 (234)	27.8.57	163 (88)
5.3.57	183 (184)	3.9.57	162 (111)
12.3.57	174 (182)	10.9.57	282 (138)
19.3.57	163 (121)	17.9.57	480 (132)
26.3.57	118 (164)	24.9.57	1007 (145)
2.4.57	160 (113)	1.10.57	913 (148)
9.4.57	139 (151)	8.10.57	636 (141)
16.4.57	123 (141)	15.10.57	379 (137)
23.4.57	106 (140)	22.10.57	321 (150)
30.4.57	168 (153)	29.10.57	254 (129)
7.5.57	184 (132)	5.11.57	197 (133)
14.5.57	171 (133)	12.11.57	220 (140)
21.5.57	159 (85)	19.11.57	204 (138)
28.5.57	132 (103)	26.11.57	183 (157)
4.6.57	146 (118)	3.12.57	193 (161)
11.6.57	119 (96)	10.12.57	221 (154)
18.6.57	128 (120)	17.12.57	185 (110)
25.6.57	137 (95)	31.12.57	359 (269)
2.7.57	133 (104)	(2 weeks)	

The figures in brackets are for the corresponding week in 1956. The abnormally high figures for September and October, 1957, were due to the prevalence of influenza of the Asiatic type. (See page 71).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER.

Mr. D. E. Strachan, Water Engineer and Manager, has kindly supplied the following details of the public water supply in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1957.

Dewsbury County Borough receives water in bulk from three sources, namely :—

1. The works of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.
2. The Corporation of Bradford.
3. The Corporation of Halifax.

Dewsbury Corporation is not responsible for production and treatment of Halifax and Bradford supplies, but is indirectly responsible in that respect for the Board water, being the larger partner in the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.

In 1957, the proportions of water from each source were :—

1. Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board	67%
2. Bradford Corporation	... ... ... 19%
3. Halifax Corporation	... ... ... 14%

There has been no change in the source of supply or method of distribution. New Water mains have been laid to the Corporation housing sites at Owl Lane, Shaw Cross, Ouzelwell Lane and Slaithwaite Road, Thornhill Lees, Valley Road, Thornhill and Field Lane, Ravensthorpe, and to private sites in various parts of the town.

No new constructional work has been done.

All houses in the area, except for a few isolated cottages, are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, with no standpipe supplies.

The rate of consumption per person in 1957 was 26·0 gallons per day for domestic purposes including small trade users, and 30·1 gallons per day for measured trade supplies.

The chemical analyses of the waters supplied to the consumer do not show the water to have any liability to plumbosolvent action.

No contamination has taken place nor has any been suspected.

The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike joint supply is treated by the addition of slaked lime and chlorine ; the second and third supplies are treated by their respective authorities and details of treatment are not available.

The use of hosepipes for car washing, swilling, etc., was forbidden from 18th June to 31st August, 1957, owing to the long period of drought in the Spring.

Public Water Supply — Bacteriological Analysis.

COLLECTION SITE Pre-Treatment Reservoirs	SUPPLY SIDE		AFTER TREATMENT		Depots		TOTAL
	Reservoirs	Gaw-thorpe Reserv. •	Squirrel Hall Reserv. •	Edge Top Pump House •	R'thpe. Meter House •	Batley Carr Depo •	
Presumptive B. Coli. per 100 ml.	Whitley Reserv. Inlet	Whitley Reserv. Outlet	Stain- cliffe Gauge Basin	Squirrel Hall Reserv. •	Edge Top Pump House •	R'thpe. Meter House •	Public Supply
0 (Highly Satisfactory)	7	53	41	52	50	52	415
1—2 (Satisfactory)	3		9	1	1		14
3—10 (Suspicious in Chlorinated Supply)	1		2	1			4
Greater than 10 (Unsatisfactory in Chlorinated Supply)							1
TOTALS	12	53	52	53	52	52	434

* Analyses made by Dewsbury Analytical Services.
 Remainder were analysed by Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.
 The taking of house tap samples is arranged so that all the sources of bulk supply are investigated.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Mr. E. H. Staynes, Sewage Works Manager, has kindly supplied the following information :—

The Official Opening of the extended works at Mitchell Laithes took place on the 24th September, 1957, by the Chairman of the Highways Committee, Councillor F. W. Craven, in the presence of members of Dewsbury Council, representatives of the contributing authorities, Batley and Mirfield, and members of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board, who afterwards inspected the works.

The reconstructed and extended works have functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. The total volume of sewage, including trade effluent, receiving treatment amounted to 2,324 million gallons, equal to an average daily flow of 6,367,000 gallons. Sludge and solid matter removed from the sewage by treatment amounted to 67,135 tons.

Ravensthorpe Works, which deals with domestic sewage and trade waste liquids from the Ravensthorpe district of the County Borough has continued to give satisfactory results of treatment. At these works 252 million gallons of sewage received treatment, amounting to an average daily flow of 690,000 gallons.

Mr. J. S G Holmes, Borough Engineer and Surveyor has supplied the following information with regard to sewerage :—

During the year the laying of foul and surface water sewers to serve the Slaithwaite Road housing site was completed, and similar work was carried out in connection with the Valley Road and Ouzelwell Lane sites.

Investigation is being made into the capacity of the main sewer in Thornhill Lees, which is exhibiting signs of becoming surcharged in conditions of little above normal rainfall.

The works comprising the first stage in the extensions at Mitchell Laithes were officially opened by Councillor F. W. Craven, on the 24th September, and on the 24th October an informal Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into the proposals for the second and final stage. General approval to these proposals has since been received, and work is proceeding on the detailed design.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The information in this section has been kindly contributed by Mr. M. Lovett, Chief Inspector, Yorkshire Ouse River Board, Leeds :—

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the authority responsible for dealing with matters relating to pollution prevention, land drainage and fishery interests in the River Calder watershed.

The River Calder and its tributaries receive along their lengths, effluents from an almost unbroken chain of sewage works and manufactories. The problem of preventing pollution is complicated by the small normal flow in the river in relation to the volume of effluents discharged. As measured at Kirkthorpe Weir, Wakefield, the normal flow in the river is about 95 million gallons per day. At least one-third of the normal flow of water in the river can be accounted for by effluents from sewage works. In addition, treated trade effluents amounting to several millions of gallons per day are discharged to the river and its tributaries, so that normally the amount of used water in the river, is often at least 50 per cent. of the total flow.

The Board are always willing to advise manufacturers regarding the treatment of trade effluent, but it is their view that the most efficient and economical means of dealing with such effluents is by discharging them, where practicable, to the public sewers, for treatment at the sewage works of the local authorities. The Dewsbury Corporation continue to co-operate with the Board in furthering this policy, and with very few exceptions all the trade effluents produced within the County Borough, and in the areas of adjacent authorities (Batley and Mirfield), now receive treatment at the Corporation's sewage works. Negotiations have recently been completed for the early reception of trade effluent from the Thornhill Generating Station into the Corporation's sewerage system.

Since the bringing into operation of the new pumping station at Shepley Bridge there have been few discharges to the River Calder, even in times of severe storm, of crude sewage from the sewerage systems serving the Mirfield Urban District.

It is expected that the new electricity generating station now being built at Elland will gradually be brought into operation towards the end of 1958.

Apart from two instances when crude sewage had to be diverted to stream to facilitate urgent sewerage construction and repair work, the condition of the Spen River as it enters the Dewsbury County Borough area has changed very little during the past year.

The discharge of dye-house effluent to stream continues from a mill in Batley and this, together with the effects of intermittent discharge of crude sewage by stormwater overflows, tends to mar the appearance of the Batley Beck (Dewsbury Beck) as it flows through the Borough.

Work is nearing completion on the reconstruction of a sewage works at the head of the Smithies Beck (Batley Beck). The bringing into use of this sewage works should further improve the general condition of the beck. The condition of the Pildacre Beck has continued satisfactory throughout the year. Due to increased production and the effects of mechanical mining (which tends to increase the amount of dirt raised with the coal), the effluent from a colliery at the head of the Chickenley Beck, has on two occasions deteriorated for short periods. It is hoped that a proposed reconstruction scheme for the washery will be completed in the near future, and this should result in the elimination of this potential source of pollution.

The river at Brighouse and upstream continues to support coarse fish.

Further improvement in the middle reaches of the Calder will result when the full benefit of the extensions to the Huddersfield County Borough sewage works are felt. Several other major schemes for improved treatment of sewage and industrial effluents in the Calder Valley are contemplated. The trunk sewerage scheme within the Colne Valley Urban District, whereby the sewage and trade effluents of the district will be conveyed for treatment at the Huddersfield sewage works, is now complete, but the bringing of the new sewer into use awaits the completion of a new main sewer at present under construction within the Huddersfield County Borough. When this has been completed, all the domestic sewage of the district, and, it is hoped, the whole of the trade effluents will be discharged to the trunk sewer.

During the past year a Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inquiry was held into the proposed Stage II Extensions to the Corporation's Mitchell Laithes sewage works. The proposals had the River Board's fullest support, and the Board's Chief Inspector who was present at the Inquiry paid tribute to the very high standard of management of the works.

It is regretted that it should again be necessary to draw attention to the fact that nothing has yet been done by the Corporation regarding the removal of solid refuse from the Dewsbury (Batley) Beck.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Mr. F. Whitham, Baths Superintendent has supplied the following information :—

The Public Baths are situated in Old Westgate and consist of two swimming baths, slipper baths, remedial baths and laundry.

Swimming Baths.

There are two swimming baths each holding 52,500 gallons of water.

The water is under constant treatment by means of a Filtration and Purification plant which is capable of dealing with 33,000 gallons per hour thus giving a turnover period of approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

The water is circulated by means of a centrifugal pump as follows :—

It is drawn from the deep end of the bath to the filter plant where it receives a dose of Sulphate of Alumina to coagulate all the dirt and organic matter in suspension, the water then passes through a strainer to the filters where it passes through a bed of sand which holds all the dirt, the clear filtered water is then collected from the bottom of the filter into the delivery pipe through a calorifier which heats the water to the required temperature and back into the bath.

In addition to filtration the water is purified by means of the latest type of Chlorinator which introduces a regulated dose of liquid chlorine which can be varied according to the demand.

In conjunction with the chlorinator an automatic Chemical solution feeder is operated, this feeds a regulated dose of a solution of Carbonate of Soda to the water in order to maintain a correct Ph. value.

Colourmetric tests are carried out three times a day to ensure that a chlorine residual of 1·5 parts per million and a Ph. value of 7·4 is maintained, this ensures that no discomfort is experienced by the bathers at the same time ensuring that no pathogenic organisms can exist in the water.

Periodic samples are taken by the Sanitary Department for Chemical analyses and Bacteriological examination.

A period is granted to the members of the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship free and instruction swimming is given with very good results.

Slipper Baths.

There are 18 baths provided, 12 for men and six for women. These are very well attended, especially by the coloured population of the town.

Old Age Pensioners are allowed free baths during the earlier part of the week.

Remedial Baths.

Russian, Turkish, Vapour and Foam baths are provided.

These are given without Medical prescription and are very good in the prevention of Rheumatism and its allied complaints, though it is recommended that the advice of a Doctor be obtained before partaking of these baths.

Laundry.

In addition to the washing of the towels provided at the baths laundry work is carried out for other Corporation Departments and for the schools.

The year under review was a record year for the number of bathers :—

Swimming Baths 153,395 bathers

Slipper Baths 17,333 ,,, (including Old Age Pensioners)

Remedial Baths 5,188 ,,,

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL — 1957.

	5 weeks 3.2.57	4 weeks 3.3.57	4 weeks 31.3.57	9 weeks 2.6.57	4 weeks 30.6.57	9 weeks 1.9.57	4 weeks 29.9.57	5 weeks 3.11.57	4 weeks 1.12.57	4 weeks 29.12.57
REFUSE COLLECTION :										
Ashpits Emptied ...	364	231	187	461	196	401	191	275	190	172
Dustbins Emptied ...	120744	95105	95539	201995	86151	172021	95584	119578	97172	95726
Loads of Refuse Collected ...	929	715	730	1612	689	1442	735	920	782	784
Total Weight Carried (Tons)	1849	1453	1403	3053	1105	2220	1231	1541	1416	1477
Total Cost (Labour & Trans.)	£2087	£1599	£1602	£3602	£1610	£3290	£1653	£2084	£1680	£1694
REFUSE DISPOSAL :										
Refuse Destroyed at Destructor (Tons) ...	12	8	8	19	8	22	42	14	11	11
Refuse Taken to Tip (Tons)	1838	1444	1395	3034	1097	2198	1189	1527	1404	1466
MATERIALS SALVAGED :										
Total Weight (Tons) ...	73	73	77	168	87	126	69	78	84	67
Total Value ...	£518	£510	£535	£1239	£648	£1001	£505	£587	£618	£527
STREET CLEANSING :										
Gullies Emptied ...	3610	2113	825	5668	1295	1291	2637	1484	739	280
Loads of Sweepings Collected	86	46	64	146	53	84	74	92	55	26

The above information has been supplied by Mr. J. Rock
Transport and Cleansing Manager.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 22).

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There are three ante-natal clinics in the Borough administered by the Corporation, these are situated at Moorlands Maternity Home, Thornhill Council Offices, and Heaton Lodge, Earlsheaton.

Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, have a maternity wing and Dewsbury mothers are admitted on recommendation from the Medical Officer of Health. Staincliffe administer their own ante-natal and post-natal clinics.

The Corporation ante-natal clinics provide ante-natal care for all mothers, Dewsbury residents and non-residents, confined in Moorlands Maternity Home and for Dewsbury mothers having domiciliary confinements. Routine blood tests are taken from every patient, these are sent to Leeds Blood Transfusion Centre for Group and Rhesus tests, and to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield, for Wasserman and Kahn tests.

During 1957 the numbers of tests carried out were as follows :—

Rh tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	853
Rh tests on husbands	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasserman and Kahn tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	949

Haemoglobin estimations are taken as routine from every patient and during the year 1557 tests were taken. These examinations were carried out at the laboratory of the Dewsbury General Hospital.

There were no pregnancy tests made in 1957.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

These classes are held at the Moorlands Maternity Home, Dewsbury. 2,573 attendances were made during the year by 548 women.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

The Post-Natal Clinic administered by the Corporation is held at Moorlands Maternity Home and as in the case of the ante-natal clinics, it is attended by non-residents confined in Moorlands Maternity Home as well as by Dewsbury Mothers.

The following table shows the attendances at the Corporation's clinics during 1957 :—

	Number of Women		Total number of attendances in 1957	
	who attended during 1957	who were new cases in 1957	Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions
Ante- Natal Clinics	1311	973	7453	424
Post- Natal Clinic	579	523	574	—

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS— STAINCLIFFE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The number of attendances by Dewsbury mothers at the above clinics during 1957 were as follows :—

Ante-Natal :	First Visits	... 209
	Subsequent Visits	1249
Post-Natal :	First Visits	... 63
	Subsequent Visits	171

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

The table on the opposite page gives details of the attendances at each of the Corporation's Infant Welfare Clinics.

The number of infants attending for the first time under one year of age was 87% of the number of infants born during the year (live births). The clinics are well patronised and during the year 1,676 children attended them.

The amount of milk foods of all types sold at these centres during the year was 36,289 lbs. compared with 38,119 lbs. in 1956.

Vitamin Supplements.

Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets are issued at the Child Welfare Centres at 5d. per bottle for Orange Juice and free of charge in the case of the other supplements.

The Health Committee are responsible for the distribution of Welfare Foods in Dewsbury and the following table shows the issues of these foods during the year compared with the previous year.

	Tins of National Dried Milk	Bottles of		
		Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	packets of Vitamin Tablets
1956	16,405	34,282	5,276	3,178
1957	11,964	38,660	4,778	3,165

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

Clinic	Number of children who were under 1 at first attendance	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born during			Number of attendances made during year by children who were			Cases seen by Medical Officer
		1957	1956	1955—52	Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
Dewsbury	213	197	147	92	2599	217	368	884
Thornhill	135	120	111	41	1856	160	219	518
Ravensthorpe	149	140	88	66	2302	179	400	685
Earlsheaton	150	133	101	110	2173	181	483	559
Shaw Cross	69	63	45	43	876	124	86	323
Whitley	2	2	1	—	4	1	1	—
Westborough	90	83	56	37	1154	70	108	303
Totals	808	738	549	389	10964	932	1665	3272

DENTAL SERVICE.

Report by the Senior Dental Officer—J. R. Tuxford.

Dental treatment continues to be available to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children, as has been the case in previous years. Unfortunately, in 1957, the amount of treatment time available has been curtailed owing to the fact that the services of four part-time dental surgeons has been lost, and it has not been possible, at the time of writing, to replace them. In spite of this however, the comparative volume of treatment has been maintained, and nobody in dire need has been refused.

The major portion of patients who are treated are referred from the Authority's ante and post natal clinics, some are referred by patients' own medical advisers, and some attend after recommendation by patients who have received treatment. Pre-school children usually attend because of pain, or some quite obvious defect, or are referred from Infant Welfare Clinics ; frequently they come with mothers when she is attending for treatment on her own account, or when a brother or sister of school age is being brought for treatment.

cnarged dentally fit, the necessity of regular inspection and treatment is emphasised, but most patients do not bother, until pain or discomfort give them a sharp reminder.

Some re-organisation took place at the end of 1957 at the dental clinic, with a view to the installation of a considerable amount of new equipment, including units, cabinets, lights and chair, which will be completed at the beginning of 1958.

All types of treatment, including dentures, is provided without charge, to expectant and nursing mothers up to the child being one year old. Dentures are made by an outside laboratory, staff being insufficient to give full employment to a dental technician, although space is available at the clinic for one, should the staffing position improve. Facilities for making X-ray examinations are also available as the need arises.

Numbers provided with dental care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	151	149	151*	150
Children under five	200	195	195	195

*2 cases examined in 1956 are included in this figure as they were either treated, or treatment was completed, in 1957.

	Extrac-tions	Fillings	Gum Treat-ment	Intrate Treat-ment	Inlays and Crowns	Radio-graphs	Com-plete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	651	85	231	69	—	4	6	89
Children under five	293	188	5	—	31	—	—	—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE, 1957.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children
Actually inspected	151	200
Selected for treatment	149	195
Appointments made	214	214
Appointments kept	209	209
Casual attendances	14	14
Total attendances for treatment	223	223
Number of fillings	5	5
Number of teeth filled	5	5
Number of Extractions	651	293
Number of general anaesthetics	85	188
Number of teeth extracted under general anaesthetics	632	293
Other operations to teeth and gums	116	5
Other operations denture work	359	—
Number of dentures fitted	116	—
Number of patients supplied with dentures	74	—
Number of silver nitrates	—	31
Number of Crowns and Inlays	4	—
Number of X-ray examinations	6	—
Number of patients made dentally fit	150	195

EIGHTLANDS DAY NURSERY.

The Council have decided that this Day Nursery shall be kept open, and it has been in operation throughout the year. The Staff is the same as last year, *i.e.*, Matron, 2 Nursery Assistants, Cook, Kitchen Helper/Cleaner and Laundress (part-time). The number of approved places is 25 and the following table indicates the attendances month by month :—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Days Open</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>Number on register</i>
January	...	23	326	14
February	...	20	330	17
March	...	21	182	9
April	...	20	340	17
May	...	23	409	17
June	...	18	342	19
July	...	15	273	18
August	...	20	330	16
September	...	21	307	14
October	...	23	364	15
November	...	21	361	17
December	...	19	254	13

The average daily attendance for the year as a whole was 15.

As in previous years the children's meals were cooked on the premises and each child receives one-third of a pint of milk daily and orange juice and cod liver oil.

The charges for the admission of children to the nursery is based on the income of the applicant, the maximum charge being 6s. 0d. per day where the average weekly income is from £1 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. per head per week, and the minimum charge is 1s. 6d. per day where the income is under 10s. 0d. per head per week and also for unmarried mothers, widows, divorced or separated women and also for the children of National Servicemen. Where the average weekly income of the father exceeds £3 per head per week (or £4 10s. 0d. for father and mother) the children are not admitted. In all cases the figures quoted are after deduction of rent and rates and including family allowances.

Mother and Baby Homes.

There are no Mother and Baby Homes provided by the authority, but approval was given for one expectant mother to be sent to a home, payment being made by the authority.

Illegitimate Children.

The authority do not employ themselves, or in combination with another local health authority, a Social Worker for the purpose of Circular 2866.

The mothers of illegitimate children are visited by the Health Visitors, who offer advice on the care of, and the services available for such children.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 23.

The Authority employed 4 Domiciliary Midwives in 1957 who were recognised as teacher midwives and they were under the supervision of the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives who is also the Superintendent Nursing Officer. All four midwives were qualified to administer Gas and Air and Pethidine, and each midwife has her own equipment for these purposes. The following table gives a summary of the work carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives during the year :—

No. of cases brought forward undelivered 1st Jan., 1957	64
Number of cases booked during year	253
	<hr/>
Total	317
	<hr/>
No. of cases delivered during year, excluding abortions, miscarriages, stillbirths and emergency cases	211
No. of miscarriages and Stillbirths	7
Number transferred to hospital undelivered	19
Number of cases who left district before delivery	2
Number of cases undelivered on 31st Dec., 1957	78
	<hr/>
Total	317
	<hr/>
Number of Medical Aid forms sent	26
Number of emergency unbooked deliveries	7
Number of cases where gas and air analgesia given	188
Number of cases where pethidine was administered	115

In addition, the midwives attended 528 maternity cases who were discharged from Moorlands Maternity and Staincliffe General Hospitals before the 14th day.

HOSPITAL MIDWIFERY.

During the year notification of intention to practise within the area of the authority was given by 17 midwives employed by the Hospital Management Committee, as Institutional Midwives, at either Moorlands Hall Maternity Hospital or Staincliffe General Hospital. During the year 704 live births were notified through these two hospitals and 23 stillbirths, and the percentage of domiciliary confinements in relation to hospital confinements remains fairly constant year by year at 20% to 22%.

HEALTH VISITING.

The organisation of the Health Visiting staff remains the same as in previous years, supervised by the Superintendent Nursing Officer who was also in charge of the Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Services. The Health Visiting staff numbered eight at the end of the year consisting of five fully qualified, two approved Health Visitors and one Assistant Health Visitor. The Health Visitors are not employed solely on health visiting duties being employed part-time as such and part-time as School Nurses. During 1957 a total of 17,529 visits were made, details of which are given in the table overleaf.

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1957.

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	Expectant mothers	Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 5 years		Other cases		Total number of visits made in year	Total number of families or households visited in year
		First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits			
4247	187	576	935	6320	3018	5633	1982	17529	3468

HOME NURSING.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 25).

The Corporation are entirely responsible for the home nursing service and at the end of 1957 the staff was as follows :—

Superintendent Nursing Officer	1	(part-time)
Queen's Nurses	3	(2 males and 1 female) (full-time)
State Registered Nurses	5	(females full-time)
State Enrolled Assistant Nurses	2	(females, full-time)

Transport is provided by the Authority in the form of two motor-cars and 7 Auto-cycles.

The following tables show the number of cases nursed during the year :—

Type of Case	No. of Patients	No. of Visits
Anaemia	83	2919
Cancer	63	2325
Cardiac & Hypertension	158	4392
Cerebral Thrombosis, &c.	55	874
Rheumatism & Arthritis	23	899
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	33	219
Diabetes	52	8612
Disseminated sclerosis and Paraplegia	9	1319
Prolapse Uterus	22	403
Tuberculosis	39	1642
Other Cases—Coronary Disease, Arterio Sclerosis, Dressings, General Attention, Enemas, Investigations, Etc.	510	9180
Totals	1047	32784

Patients who were 65 or over at the first visit during the year numbered 574 and 19,517 visits were made to them. Children who were under 5 at the time of the first visit numbered 39 and 229 visits were made to them.

Cases on books at 1/1/1957	...	213
New patients, 1957	...	834
Discharged :		
Convalescent	...	503
To Hospital	...	149
Died	...	161
Remaining on books 31/12/57	...	234

The number of special visits made during the year for the purpose of giving injections, etc., to sick people in their homes was 18,851.

	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total Cases	1047	1043	1021	1029	1027	871	805
Total Visits	32784	27985	24738	27263	23743	20792	17762

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION. (National Health Service Act 1946—Section 26)

Immunisation.

The number of children immunised during the year was 558 ; of these 454 were between 0 and 4 years, and 104 between 5 and 15 years, whilst the number aged less than 1 was 350 representing only 41% of the number of babies born in the previous year.

It is estimated that the number of children in the Borough immunised at the end of 1957 was 39% of those aged 0 to 4 years and 87% of those between 5 and 15 years.

The number of immunisations carried out since 1935 when immunisation against diphtheria was first practised in Dewsbury are as follows :—

1935	...	77	1946	...	526
1936	...	10	1947	...	899
1937	...	76	1948	...	758
1938	...	26	1949	...	673
1939	...	19	1950	...	624
1940	...	1680	1951	...	586
1941	...	1865	1952	...	763
1942	...	1350	1953	...	652
1943	...	1675	1954	...	634
1944	...	751	1955	...	579
1945	...	615	1956	...	537
			1957	...	558

These 558 immunisations include 442 children who have received combined A.P.T. and Whooping Cough vaccine (Glaxo) in three doses of 1 c.c. at monthly intervals. Private doctors immunised 6 of the children against diphtheria and 63 against diphtheria and whooping cough (combined prophylactic).

In addition, during the year 384 children received one single boosting dose ; 376 of these children were between 5 and 15 years and 8 were under 5 years.

Since 1951 there has not been a single notified case of diphtheria and this fact is justification for the ever present campaign for diphtheria immunisation.

Vaccination.

The following are the details of vaccination against smallpox during the year :—

Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & Over	Total
306	27	21	54	408

The number of infants being vaccinated is far too small and does not confer any degree of protection upon the community in general, this trend is observable throughout the country and it is one which is causing a great deal of concern. The following table shows the position in Dewsbury during the last few years :

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 & over	Total
1956	254	22	21	54	408
1955	275	17	11	62	365
1954	224	24	8	30	286
1953	339	283	945	637	2204
1952	176	25	7	20	228
1951	102	21	3	69	195
1950	62	15	16	20	113
1949	19	24	4	7	54

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION IN 1957.

During 1957, the Poliomyelitis programme has been considerably extended and I will present the report on this scheme in chronological order.

In December, 1956, the Ministry informed us that regular supplies of vaccine would be available from January, 1957 onwards. On the 1st January, 1957, 2,589 children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive, had been registered, 278 children had received both Polio injections and 9 children had received one Polio injection only. The Ministry now asked that general practitioners be given an opportunity to take part in the Polio vaccination programme but the Local Medical Committee resolved that Polio vaccination be left in the hands of the local authority until such time as the vaccine became more available. The issue of vaccine in the early part of the year was not as smooth as expected.

The March issue of vaccine was suspended temporarily due to 50 out of 200,000 containers being faulty and becoming contaminated. This delayed the issue of this vaccine for about a month. I think this shows how carefully the vaccine is checked and doubly checked before being issued. We were asked, in March, to make an issue of vaccine from stock then held for the vaccination of local hospital staff likely to come into contact with infectious Polio patients, if the hospital requested it. No request was made by the hospitals under this scheme.

In May we were informed that Poliomyelitis vaccination was to continue during the summer months as there was no evidence that Polio is provoked by the use of the vaccine ; it would be for the Medical Officer of Health to determine, in the light of local conditions, whether to suspend vaccination or not. The vaccination programme was extended by vaccination being offered to children born in 1955 and 1956 and to children born in 1947 to 1954 who had hitherto not been registered. In view of the extension of the programme and the vaccine becoming more plentiful, after discussion with the Local Medical Committee, 18 general practitioners decided to take part in the scheme (two of whom have since withdrawn). In November came the Ministry's decision to import American and Canadian Salk Vaccine and the following categories of people were to be offered Polio vaccination :—

1. A continuing offer to all children born since 1943 and to children born in 1957 who have reached the age of six months.
2. Expectant Mothers.
3. General Practitioners and their families.
4. Local Health Authority Ambulance Staff and their families.
5. Hospital staff in contact with Poliomyelitis and their families.

Salk vaccine is different to British vaccine in that the Type I Strain is the virulent Mahoney Strain. Below are the compositions of the two vaccines shown side by side :—

British Vaccine

Type I	Enders Modification of Brunhilde	Type I	Mahoney
Type II	M.E.F.1.	Type II	M.E.F.1.
Type III	Saukett	Type III	Saukett

Salk Vaccine

Both vaccines, British and Salk, appear to give a 75 to 80% protection against Paralytic Poliomyelitis. By this time parents had accepted the fact that the British vaccine was safe but there were still many people who had doubts about the safety of Salk vaccine. Since the unfortunate incident in April and May, 1955, in connection with the Salk vaccine prepared by one American manufacturer there has been no evidence of lack of safety in respect of any of the batches since released. In Canada, 12 million doses have been given and in the United States, 120 million doses have been given. The imported Salk vaccine will be subject to the full series of safety and potency tests as applied to the British vaccine. Only when all the tests are passed satisfactorily will a batch of vaccine be issued.

In conclusion, and from our subsequent experience, we can say that the potency and safety of the two vaccines appear to be very similar. We have had no trouble reported from either vaccine. Poliomyelitis Vaccine needs special storage facilities and this adds to the administration difficulties.

"The vaccine should be protected from light and stored in a refrigerator at 2° to 10°C (36° to 50°F) ; freezing should be avoided.

"During an immunisation session (and during transit), limited exposure to higher temperature is not harmful, but temperatures over 20°C (68°F) should be avoided. The contents of any partly used vial should be discarded within twenty four hours of the initial usage.

"The vaccine, stored as directed above, will retain its potency for six months ; the date before which it should be used is given on each vial or box of ampoules."

The administration of the scheme in Dewsbury is as follows :—

Consent forms are issued via the schools (to the staff of which I am grateful for their help), Clinics, the Health Department, Town Hall, Libraries and via the Health Visiting staff. Parents sign a Consent form and now indicate if they are willing to accept the Salk vaccine. If they wish their own doctor to vaccinate them, they must obtain his signature on the Consent form. The Consent form is then returned to the Health Department where it is attached to a vaccination record card and filed away in sex and age groups. As the vaccine becomes available the age group due is sent for and vaccinated. With children of the age group, who are to be done by their general practitioner, the record card is sent on to him and he is informed that the vaccine is available.

The programme, apart from the ups and downs of supply, has gone smoothly and credit is due to the staff concerned.

Number of children who received two injections during 1957 :—

<i>January-June</i>	<i>July-Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.-Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
908	678	614	2200,
			(i.e. 17% of total child population)

Number of persons awaiting vaccination at 31st December, 1957 :—

(a) For second injection ...	68
(b) For first injection ...	4562 children 18 expectant mothers 88 families of priority groups

Percentage of acceptance at 31st December, 1957 :—

All children ...	... ...	55%
Children under five years ...		24%

Total number of children registered from the commencement of the scheme until 31st December, 1957, was 6,917.

NOTE : Estimated child population at 30th June, 1957 was 12,700.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 27).

The total number of vehicles at the end of the year was 4 Ambulances, 1 Sitting Case Ambulance, and 2 Sitting Case Cars.

The personnel employed numbered 14 and were under the immediate direction of the Council's Transport Manager.

The following table shows the work done by this Service during the year :—

	Total No. of Journeys	No. of Accident and other Emergency Calls	Total No. of Patients carried	Total Mileage
Ambulances ...	3716	440	10195	36190
Cars ...	3749	269	8726	41313
TOTALS 1957	7465	709	18921	77503
TOTALS 1956	7876	657	19410	79456

It will be noticed that there was a decrease of 489 in the number of patients carried as compared with the previous year, and a decrease of 1,953 miles on the year's mileage.

The comparative figures for mileage for the years since 1949 are :—

	<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Total</i>
1949	29905	58604	88509
1950	30860	48849	79709
1951	24178	46764	70942
1952	20914	48701	69615
1953	23944	52264	76208
1954	32348	49660	82008
1955	38633	45155	83788
1956	39817	39639	79456
1957.	36190	41313	77503

NUMBER OF REMOVALS

Accidents Occurring in		Home		Booked Cases removed from Hospital		Cases removed from hospital to :		Long Distance Journeys (over 20 miles each way)		Total No. of Miles all Journeys		Total No. of Journeys		Total No. of Patients Carried	
						Matern.	Cases	Hosp-ital	Others	Home in Borough	Home out of Borough	Number	Mileage	Number	Mileage	Total
AMBULANCES :															
January	...	17	6	2	6	21	409	90	341	3	53	1	125	2982	308
February	...	23	8	5	8	21	291	113	261	2	6	3	170	2794	264
March	...	20	9	13	12	342	93	277	5	33	2	2	112	2529	280
April	...	25	2	13	15	336	105	268	2	15	1	1	47	2654	276
May	...	28	7	13	15	386	103	351	2	16	16	—	—	3285	327
June	...	21	5	10	17	317	92	247	2	38	—	—	—	2672	255
July	...	17	5	9	17	331	100	241	2	16	1	1	40	2669	273
August	...	23	6	11	22	458	138	420	1	16	1	1	45	3850	376
September	...	21	7	6	7	412	84	280	—	—	—	—	—	2841	323
October	...	21	14	4	21	632	81	552	5	83	1	1	40	3971	429
November	...	11	8	5	2	426	94	322	1	6	6	—	—	2835	271
December	...	30	11	11	27	465	99	381	4	63	—	—	—	3108	334
TOTALS	...	257	88	95	95	190	4805	1192	3941	29	345	10	579	36190	3716
SITTING CARS :															
January	...	8	3	5	3	53	328	41	354	4	57	6	330	3873	335
February	...	9	3	3	7	43	313	44	303	3	37	6	337	3456	334
March	...	15	7	9	7	63	306	25	365	3	24	3	204	3912	375
April	...	13	2	7	5	58	284	37	317	2	26	1	67	3495	323
May	...	11	5	14	5	70	332	44	337	2	35	4	230	4115	337
June	...	10	7	9	9	34	277	47	290	2	9	4	241	3462	309
July	...	18	5	10	6	76	345	46	353	2	15	3	164	3849	346
August	...	5	2	10	40	229	18	217	1	3	2	1	117	2553	221
September	...	12	6	5	5	51	298	32	320	5	84	1	47	3260	323
October	...	6	3	6	47	223	21	226	2	8	3	1	194	2940	249
November	...	11	5	7	50	366	22	369	—	—	—	1	47	3391	317
December	...	7	4	7	72	275	35	281	2	51	1	1	47	3007	300
TOTALS	...	125	52	92	657	3576	412	3732	28	349	34	1978	41313	3749	8726

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.
(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 28).

A. TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis Visitor

The Tuberculosis Visitor is responsible for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients. Though the Regional Hospital Board have the responsibility of clinical care of the tuberculosis patients and control on behalf of the Ministry of tuberculosis sanatoria, dispensaries and mass miniature radiography, the domiciliary medico-social care of the patients and the families is a duty of the Local Health Authority.

The work of the Tuberculosis Visitor is set out below :—

Home Visiting.

Visits to patients under domiciliary treatment	...	731
Visits to homes of patients in Sanatoria	...	41
Visits to contacts	...	512
Unsuccessful visits	...	68
Others	...	10
Total	...	1362

Occupational Therapy is done by patients in their own homes under the supervision of the Visitor, *i.e.*, hand loom weaving, lamp shade making, marquetry handicraft, embroidery, rug making, etc. The materials are supplied through the Health Department.

In addition to the visits listed above, the Visitor attends weekly at the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital and she also attends the authority's B.C.G. Clinic at the Health Department when 13 year old children are Heaf tested and vaccinated, she also makes regular visits to this group of children in school.

Provision of Free Milk.

Number of patients supplied with milk during the year	37
Number of pints of milk supplied during the year	25,673

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of Dewsbury School Children born during 1944.

Tuberculin testing and B.C.G. Vaccination was continued during 1957. Considerable simplification of the tuberculin testing was affected by the introduction of the Heaf Multiple Puncture apparatus. This considerably simplifies the testing of the children previous to B.C.G. Vaccination but children also appreciate it because it is much quicker and almost painless. This year Head Teachers were given the choice of having the tests and vaccinations carried out in the school or at the central clinic and the majority of Head Teachers preferred the work to be done at school and a considerable saving of the children's time was effected.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Number of children born between 1/1/44 and 31/12/44 on Dewsbury schools registers	...	...	...	...	805
Total number of consent forms received	...	...	...	...	420
Percentage acceptance	...	...	...	...	52%
Number of children Mantoux tested	...	...	...	...	417
Number of children Mantoux Positive	...	...	...	...	85 (20%)
Number of children Mantoux Negative	...	...	...	...	331 (80%)
Total number of Negative reactors vaccinated	...	...	...	...	331

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT SURVEY, 1957.

The Leeds Regional Hospital Board's Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey in the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, Dewsbury, from 22nd May to 30th May, 1957.

Groups examined by 35 mm. film.		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dewsbury Co-op. Society	...	96	57	153
Mark Oldroyd Ltd.	...	50	65	115
Yorkshire Electricity Board	...	85	9	94
Hospital Management Committee				
Staff	...	42	51	93
James Austin & Sons Ltd.	...	89	25	114
General Public	...	463	497	960
Dewsbury Corporation	...	185	301	486
G.P.O.	...	9	—	9
Police	...	28	—	28
Students	...	20	36	56
Ashworth Ross & Co.	...	72	—	72
W.R.C.C.	...	11	1	12
General Practitioners' Nominees	...	3	14	17
J. Ellis & Co. Ltd.	...	59	43	102
James France & Co. Ltd.	...	17	14	31
Ministry of Labour	...	3	1	4
Totals	...	1232	1114	2346

Recalls.

Sixty persons were recalled for further examination by large film and 31 were clinically examined by the Medical Director.

Results of Survey.

Cases of Tuberculosis :

Referred to Chest Clinic for further investigation :

Presumed Active	...	...	...	...	...	4
Presumed Inactive	...	...	...	...	...	12
Referred to own Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inactive—no further action	...	...	...	...	...	8

Other Abnormalities :

Referred to Chest Clinic for further investigation	...	...	2
Referred to own Doctor	...	...	5
No further action required	...	...	4

Details of other abnormalities.

Post Pneumonic Fibrosis	...	...	...	...	1
Mitral Stenosis	...	...	...	...	2
Lung Abscess	...	...	...	...	1
Sarcoidosis	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Emphysema	...	...	...	...	1
Retro-Sternal Goitre	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Abnormality of Rib	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac Failure	...	...	...	...	1
Destroyed right upper lobe	...	...	...	...	1

(B) ILLNESS GENERALLY.

Convalescent Care.

During 1957, 10 cases were afforded convalescent care, on the recommendation of their own doctors.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

The equipment is loaned free of charge. A deposit is payable when the equipment is collected, this is returnable if the article is returned in good condition. Loans of various items totalled 289 during the year against 345 in 1956.

Items Loaned :

Bed Pans	...	...	70	Lifting Poles	...	...	1
Rubber Sheets	...	...	67	Urinals	...	...	40
Air Rings	...	...	37	Wheel Chairs	...	...	12
Bed Rests	...	...	27	Bed Cages	...	...	8
Bed Tables	...	...	2	Beds	...	...	8
Fire-guards	...	...	2	Feeding Cups	...	...	1
Rubber Mattresses	...	...	10	Cots	...	...	1
Sputum Mugs	...	...	2	Crutches	...	...	1
				TOTAL	...	...	289

HEALTH EDUCATION.

This year has been a busy one in this field and a large expansion of the work has taken place including much planning, the results of which will be seen in 1958.

Health Education means teaching people Health—they are given knowledge which helps to change their attitudes, and results in a change of behaviour.

Much ill-health or at least the prevention of a state of maximal health, in many people to-day, adults and children, is due to their way of living, e.g., the cigarette smoker who because of his addiction to tobacco, has a smoker's cough, and is less well than he should be. He stands a 1/8 chance of dying of lung cancer and has a considerably increased risk compared with the non-smoker of dying of coronary thrombosis. To smoke or not is entirely the choice of the individual, encouraged by the advertisements of the tobacco companies, but it is the health educationalist's aim to give him the facts about the dangers of smoking and to change his attitude with regard to it so that he will either cease to smoke, or at least reduce it.

Gone has the day when large public health advances could be made by making a new law—an individual's health to-day depends so much more upon himself and the way he decides to live.

Health Education during the year has been carried out under the following headings :—

- Infant Welfare Clinics,
- Schools,
- General Public,
- Organised Groups,
- Health Department Staff.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Displays on peg-boards and poster displays on all manner of subjects related to parentcraft and child care have taken place regularly in all the clinics. Examples are—Home Safety, Have your baby Immunised, Polio Vaccination, Feeding Baby, Bottle Sterilization, etc.

Talks were given to the mothers in one clinic on infant feeding by the Health Visitor, and I hope to see more of this done in 1958.

Schools.

Poster displays on various health topics.

General Public.

Poster displays in the Public Library (by kind permission of Mr. Smith the Borough Librarian).

Poster displays in other Corporation buildings.

Displays of posters on Food Hygiene have been sent to canteens, cafes and food shops in the town.

We need poster sites in the town where posters can regularly be shown.

Organised Groups.

Talks and discussions have been given by my Deputy to various organised groups—usually church groups.

Talks have been given on :—

- Local Health Services.
- Home Safety.
- Cancer (film show).
- Smoking and Health.
- Mental Health.

This is perhaps one of the most important ways in which Health Education can be carried out and I hope to extend this service in 1958.

Health Department Staff.

Talks to the staff and discussions on various topics have been carried out during the year.

The Central Council for Health Education came to Dewsbury and gave a one-day course on Display in Welfare Centres in June.

Films have been shown to the staff on Polio Vaccine, Infants' Foods, and the Diagnosis of Poliomyelitis.

The department has been visited by student nurses and pupil midwives from local hospitals so that they can see some of the day to day work of the Health Department.

My Deputy and two Health Visitors visited the Health Education Section of Birmingham Health Department.

V.D. Visiting and Social Work.

The Council joins with the West Riding County Council in providing the services of a V.D. Social Worker who is centred at Dewsbury General Hospital Treatment Centre.

Details of the work carried out by the social worker are set out below :—

Defaulters from Treatment :—

Total	39
Removed	3
Attended after visit	31
Failed to attend ...	5

Total number of ineffective visits to defaulters	...	...	40
Total number of revisits to defaulters ...	...	...	47

Contacts dealt with for first time :—

Total	22
Attended and examined	20
Number not traced ...	2

Ante-Natal Positive W.R. investigations ...	...	...	4
Attended clinics ... ... ...	...	...	4
Total number of clinic attendances by social worker ...	...	...	94
Total number of conferences at County Hall, Wakefield, with consultant venerealogist about work in all districts			40
Total visits for all purposes including those to hospitals, police, probation officer, etc. ... ... ...	...	...	319

Miss Davie reports "We find it difficult to receive reliable information from the Pakistani patients about the women who are infecting them and those women remain untraced."

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The Home Help Organiser visits every applicant for the service in their own homes and assesses the need. She also pays regular visits to people who are having help over a period of time, and reviews each case on its merits. The Council made some alterations to the method of assessment of the charges for the service during the latter part of the year and these will come into effect from the 1st January, 1958. The maximum charge is increased from 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d. per hour, the service is free for all who are in receipt of Retirement Pensions only and/or National Assistance, the amount to be included in gross weekly income from earning sons and daughters is increased from 7s. 0d. per week to 30s. 0d. and there are other administrative changes designed to bring the charges and allowances more into line with current values.

The Organiser, who was appointed in July, 1957, to this new post, is a State Registered Nurse and she is provided with a 'Lambretta' motor cycle to enable her to cover the district regularly and speedily. She also has the services of a clerical assistant (part-time).

The figures given in the following table show that the service is still in great demand, there being an increase of 15 cases helped compared with the previous year.

During 1957 the following cases were attended :—

Maternity	...	...	...	...	20
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3
Aged and infirm and chronic sick	...				274
Other	...	...	...	...	27
					—
Total	...	...	...	324	—
					—

The following table shows the number of staff and the hours worked during the year :—

		<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Full-time</i>
Staff at 1st January	...	32	9
Staff at 31st December	...	35	7
Number of hours worked	...	39705	11357

Uniform overalls are provided for the home helps and household equipment is available on loan.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

(National Health Service Act 1946—Section 51).

The Mental Health Sub-Committee is comprised of all members of the Health Committee and meetings are held monthly. No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations.

Care of Mental Defectives.

At the end of 1957, there were 74 mental defectives from Dewsbury in Institutions, 42 were males and 31 females. (Plus 1 male "on licence leave").

The defectives were housed as follows :—

		Males	Females
St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster	...	12	17
Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds	...	—	1
Oulton Hall, Nr. Leeds	...	7	—
Castleburg Hospital, Settle	...	3	—
Grenoside Institution, Sheffield	...	7	—
Rampton State Institution	...	1	2
Whixley Colony, York	...	3	—
Aycliffe Hospital, Darlington	...	1	—
Monkton Hall, Jarrow	...	1	—
Winestead Colony, Withernsea	...	1	—
Westwood Hospital, Bradford	...	4	6
Claypenny Hospital	...	—	1
Calderstones Hospital, Whalley	...	1	—
Hadfield Hall Hospital, Wakefield	...	—	1
Rawcliffe Hall, Nr. Goole	...	—	1
St. Raphael, The Butts, Brentford	...	—	1
Hollywell House, Elland	...	—	1
Moss Side Hospital, Nr. Lytham	...	1	—
		42	31

At the end of the year 1 male and 1 female were awaiting vacancies in institutions.

Guardianship.

There were 9 mental defectives under guardianship—6 males and 3 females.

Statutory Supervision.

There were 61 mental defectives under statutory supervision, 37 males and 24 females, and of these 23 were under school leaving age.

Education Act 1944, Section 57 and Education Act (Miscellaneous Provisions) 1948, Section 8.

Cases notified under Section 57(3)	2 males and 1 female
Cases notified under Section 57(5)	2 males

Authorised Officers' Visits to Mentally Defective Persons.

	Men	Women	Children under 16	
			Male	Female
Statutory Supervision	60	62	73	91
Guardianship	21	12	—	—
Licence Leave	5	—	—	—
On behalf of Institutions	15	17	5	4
Others	10	4	1	2
	111	95	79	97

Mentally Ill Persons.

The following table shows the number of cases in mental hospitals at 31st December, 1957 :—

Name of Hospital	Certified		Voluntary	
	M	F	M	F
Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield	20	3	5	7
Storthes Hall Mental Hospital, Kirkburton	... ...	40	54	11
Burntwood, Staffs.	...	—	1	—
The Retreat, York	...	—	1	—
Hellesdon Mental Hospital, Norwich	—	1	—	—
	60	60	16	21

Admissions and discharges to and from mental hospitals during the year are shown below :—

Admissions :	Males :	Dewsbury		Outside	
		Certified	Cases	Cases	Cases
	Certified	...	...	10	—
	Voluntary	...	...	30	—
	Sec. 20	...	...	4	—
	Females :	Certified	...	11	1
		Voluntary	...	40	2
		Sec. 20	...	6	1
				101	4
Discharges :				—	—
	Males :	Certified	...	3	1
		Voluntary	...	32	—
		Sec. 20	...	—	—
	Females :	Certified	...	22	—
		Voluntary	...	41	2
		Sec. 20	...	2	—
				100	3

The above discharges include 14 deaths (4 males and 10 females).

Work of the Duly Authorised Officers.

In addition to their statutory duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts they are responsible for the supervision of mental defectives and this includes supervision of, and making reports on, mental defectives out on licence from institutions.

Mentally Ill—Visits.

	Male	Female
Visits in connection with certified cases ...	30	33
Visits in connection with cases admitted voluntary	60	81
Visits to cases in which action was taken under Sec. 20 L.A. 1890	11	16
Visits made but no action taken	19	24
TOTAL VISITS	120	154

Cases removed to Mental Hospital out of Office Hours	17	21
--	----	----

Mental Health Worker's Report, 1957.

The following figures present a brief summary of the work undertaken by the Mental Health Worker during the year. It will be seen that one session per week is devoted to the duties of Social Worker at the psychiatric out-patient clinic at the Dewsbury General Hospital and approximately half-time as Social Worker at the Education Committee's Child Guidance Centre.

Cases under care at beginning of year	...	...	...	24
Cases referred during year	...	...	...	22
Cases dealt with during year	...	...	...	46
Cases discharged during year	...	...	...	23
Cases at end of year	...	...	...	23

Referring Agencies.	Men	Women	Total
General Practitioners	5	1	6
National Assistance Board	1	1	2
Consultant Psychiatrist	4	4	8
Superintendent Nursing Officer	1	1	2
Friern Hospital, London	—	1	1
Medical Officer of Health, other authority	1	—	1
After Care (Stanley Royd Hospital) —	—	1	1
After Care (St. James Hospital, Leeds) —	—	1	1
	12	10	22

Classification by Diagnosis.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Psychosis ...	4	3	7
Psychoneurosis ...	2	6	8
Aementia ...	1	1	2
Psychopathic personality ...	2	—	2
Organic ...	3	—	3
	12	10	22

Dewsbury General Hospital Psychiatric Out-patient Clinics :—

Sessions worked ...	...	...	...	...	...	47
New Dewsbury patients seen	...	...	...	...	...	137
Old Dewsbury patients seen	...	...	...	...	...	380

Visits and Interviews.

Visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Interviews ...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Sessions worked at Child Guidance Centre...	...	...	...	...	...	206

OCCUPATION CENTRE.

The Centre, or Orchard School as the Council wish it to be known, has continued to do remarkably good work throughout the year. The Staff is : Supervisor (Female, Qualified), 5 Assistant Supervisors (Females, Unqualified 4, Males Unqualified 1), 1 Caretaker (Male, full-time), and 1 Kitchen Helper (part-time). At the time of writing the post of Male Assistant Supervisor is vacant.

The number of approved places in the School is 60 and the average attendance throughout the year for all children was 46, the figures separately for Dewsbury and West Riding are 26 and 20. Transport for the children is by bus, operating under contract. As in previous years the dinners are supplied by the Education Committee through the School Meals Service, and in needy cases the meal is free.

The children are now organised into 5 groups, ranging from Nursery (4-11 years), Juniors (9-14), Seniors (12 plus), Older Boys (16 plus) and Older Girls (16 plus). Children are fitted into the groups having regard to their mental capacity and age. During September the influenza epidemic severely reduced the attendances of both children and staff.

During 1957 an extension to the school was completed to provide a handicraft room for boys over 16 together with the necessary toilet and cloakroom accommodation. This additional room has enabled an expansion of the handicraft work to be achieved and was the reason for the appointment of a Male Assistant Supervisor, who is responsible for this group of boys and teaches them carpentry, gardening and other forms of creative work. There is a large variety of handicraft work done in all groups in the school, and the work of the children is on show on the Open Days when the school is open for inspection by the public, this year on the 9th and 11th July. The things made, include rugs, lampshades, shopping bags and baskets, waste-paper baskets, imitation jewellery and many other useful and decorative articles which are in great demand from friends and others. The total sales of handicrafts during the financial year 1957/58 totalled £145 5s. 6d.

A student from the National Association of Mental Health who was taking the Diploma Course attended at the school from 3rd December, 1957, until 24th January, 1958, at the request of the Association.

The usual activities have taken place during the year including the Annual Outings, Open Days, Christmas Parties and a visit to the Circus in March, the latter event being possible by the generosity of Mr. Talbot one of the coach proprietors. The Parent Teacher Association continues to be active and is based on a firm interest in the children and the school by both parents and teachers.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL
OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER
DISEASES**

**The Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.
(Other than Tuberculosis).**

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Finally so Diagnosed	Cases admitted to Hospital or occurring in Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	37	37	17	—
Erysipelas	3	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	9	8	—
Pneumonia	11	11	2	27†
Measles	1299	1299	14	—
Whooping Cough	20	20	2	—
Para-typhoid	2	2	2	—
Food Poisoning	9	9	2	—
Dysentery	104	104	4	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	5	5	5	—
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)* ...	1	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis (P.)† ...	3	3	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	1	—
Anthrax	1	1	1	—
	1506	1505	62	27

†Some cases of pneumonia are not notifiable. The deaths from pneumonia are not related to the notifications.

*Non-paralytic. †Paralytic.

**DETAILS OF THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS
OF THE YEAR 1957.**

The numbers in brackets show the number of cases in which a change in diagnosis was made.

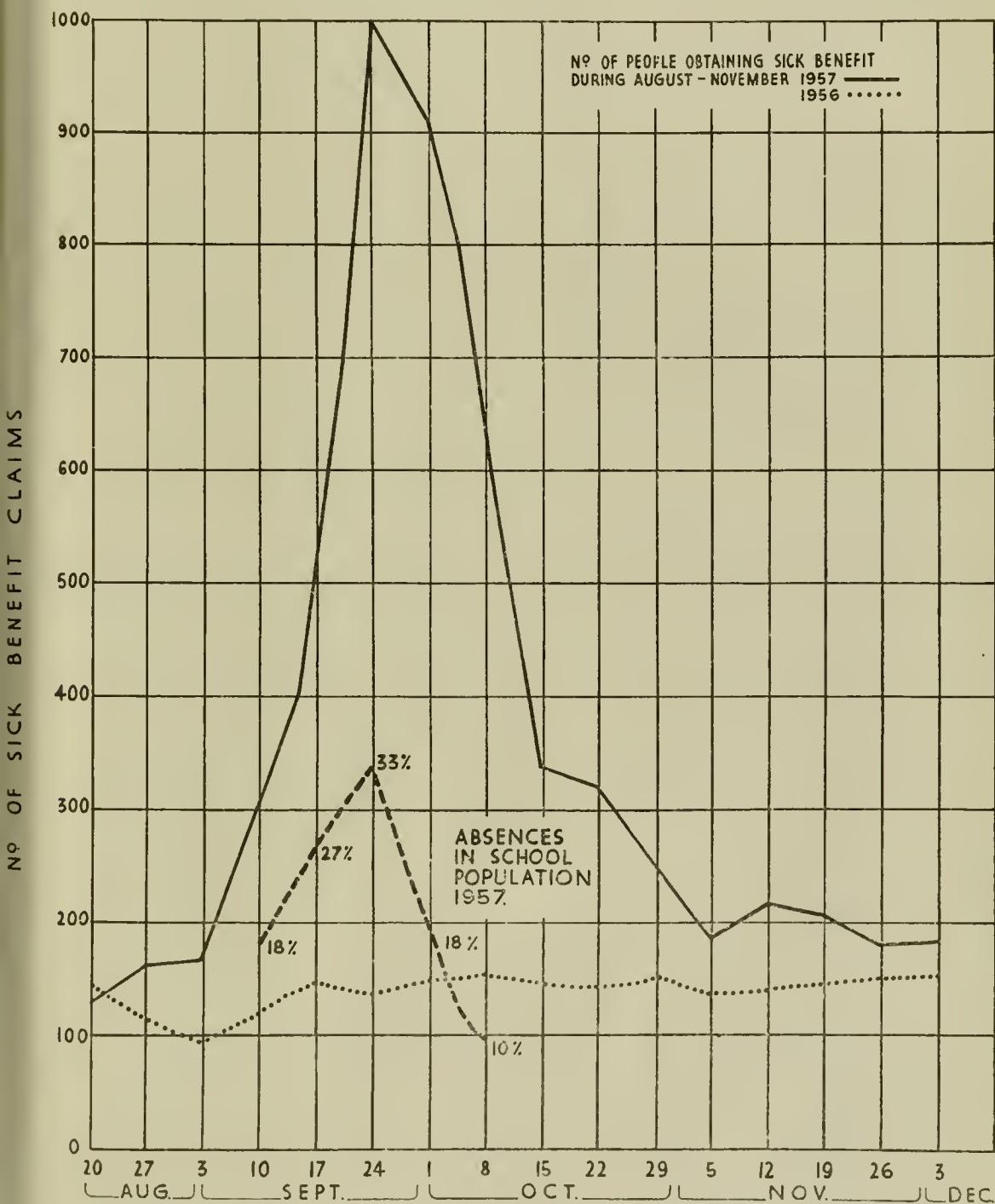
Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever	2	1	3	1	8	2	4	4	2	1	6	3	37
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	9
Pneumonia	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	11
Measles	16	152	416	510	147	35	22	1	1	1	—	1	1299
Whooping Cough	2	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	—	3	20
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	9
Dysentery	11	62	9	7	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	104
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Poliomyelitis (N.P.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)
Poliomyelitis (P.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	35	221	437	521	165	42	33 (1)	14	9	6	16	7	1506 (1)

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Disease	Under 6 years	5—14	15—44	45—64	65 & over	Age not known	Totals
Scarlet Fever	8	29	—	—	2	—	37
Erysipelas	...	—	—	1	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	9	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia	2	2	2	4	1	—	11
Measles	736	551	5	—	—	7	1299
Whooping Cough	15	5	—	—	—	—	20
Para-typhoid	...	—	1	—	—	—	2
Food poisoning	...	1	3	2	—	3	9
Dysentery	...	21	56	7	—	20	104
Meningococcal Infection	...	—	1	2	—	—	5
Poliomyelitis (P.)	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	1	—	—	2
Anthrax	...	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	790	648	29	5	3	30	1505

INFLUENZA IN DEWSBURY IN 1957.

N.B.—This graph shows only the trend of the epidemic as only a limited number of the population are entitled to draw Sick Benefit).



Extensive outbreaks of Influenza were reported in mid April at Hong Kong and at Singapore where large numbers of persons had been infected. By the end of April and during May there were outbreaks in the Philippines, Japan, India, Sarawak, North Borneo, Cambodia, Indonesia and by July and August cases were being reported from several European countries. The disease was reported as being clinically mild with a low fatality rate. Strains of the virus from the Singapore outbreak had been studied at the World Information Centre for Influenza in London and were found to belong to the Influenza A Group but were markedly different from strains isolated during the past Influenza outbreaks and it is now known that the antigenic variant is the largest that has taken place since the virus of the A Prime Variant was identified in 1946. It was, therefore, expected that none or very few members of the population would have any immunity to this virus strain. We were, therefore, alerted and on the look out for cases of Asian Flu, as it rapidly became called, appearing in the district.

Early in June and later in August and September we circularised all General Practitioners in the district asking them to communicate with us if they were getting unusually high numbers of cases of Influenza and circularised all Pharmacists to see if they were getting a higher demand for Flu cures. This they did, and I wish to thank them for their co-operation in what was, to them, an exceedingly busy time.

The first intimation that this Department had that the Flu was here and amongst us was when we had an outbreak of Influenza in the children of Ravensthorpe C.E. Junior School who were then at Cliffe House. There were 30 children and 12 staff at Cliffe House and of these only about eight escaped being ill. One girl arrived at Cliffe House feeling a little off colour and this girl seems to have been the source of the outbreak. Eight of her friends or close contacts first went down with an illness which consisted of a headache, cough, temperature, sweating, watery eyes, mild sore throat with slight dizziness in some cases. During the next five days nearly every girl present at Cliffe House had an attack of Influenza as also did the teaching staff concerned. The illness in three girls was fairly severe and they were ill about eight days but most of them had recovered in three or four days. There were secondary cases in the families of the above children. Blood specimens and throat swabs for virological investigation were taken from some of the girls and some of the teaching staff and these were reported later as being of Influenza virus A, Asian Strain.

When the schools returned after the holiday we were able to keep track of the outbreak in the general school population by the percentage of absences of children in the schools. Absences reached a peak in the week beginning the 22nd September when 34% of the school population were absent from school. The epidemic in the school population appeared to finish around the 8th October, the majority of cases were mild but unfortunately one school child died as a result of the Influenza. In the adult population the epidemic also raged and by the 24th September over 1,000 people were off work and receiving sickness

benefit. The figures here used for the adult population are of people drawing National Health Insurance benefit and many other non-insured members of the town would be ill but we could not measure their numbers since Influenza is not notifiable. There was perhaps a secondary wave of Influenza in the last fortnight in December and first two weeks of 1958 when sickness absences again rose above normal.

The deaths from respiratory diseases, that is Influenza, Bronchitis and Pneumonia for 1957 are compared with 1956 in the table below :—

	September 1956	...	4 deaths
	1957	...	9 deaths
October	1956	...	6 deaths
	1957	...	12 deaths
November	1956	...	8 deaths
	1957	...	6 deaths
December	1956	...	10 deaths
	1957	...	12 deaths

As can be seen from this the death rate, though much higher than in the previous year, was thankfully low. The last great Influenza epidemic in Dewsbury, as in the rest of the country, was in 1918. In this epidemic, which occurred in two waves, July and August, 1918 and October and November, 1918, 155 people died in Dewsbury as a result of the Influenza and it was estimated at the time that 20% of the cases ended up as pneumonia, so that really in the 1957 Influenza epidemic we were, after all, let off rather lightly.

Influenza vaccine specific for the new virus was put into production early on in the year and Influenza vaccine was offered to General Medical Practitioners and the staff of the Local Health Authority, that is, Doctors, Health Visitors, Nurses, Home Helps and Ambulance Staff in order that these people could be vaccinated, so preventing them catching Influenza and enabling them to carry on with their work. Unfortunately the vaccine was not distributed until early on in October by which time most of the people concerned had already had their dose of Influenza. Nevertheless, a certain number of General Practitioners and Health Department Staff who had not had Influenza were vaccinated against it. At the end of the year we had in stock 50 mls. of the vaccine, sufficient to vaccinate 25 people and we have been asked by the Ministry to keep this in store until next autumn, presumably in case we have another outbreak of Influenza of the same type.

I should like to thank those members of the public who gave two blood samples so that we could have the type of Influenza virus identified.

Tuberculosis.

Total Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1957.

				M	F.	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	122	60	182
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	26	28	54
				148	88	236

Summary in Age Groups.

Age	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0—5	4	2	6	2	3	5
5—15	3	5	8	8	2	10
16—25	15	12	27	2	5	7
26—35	34	14	48	6	5	11
36—45	22	15	37	3	6	9
46—55	23	5	28	3	7	10
56—65	15	6	21	2	—	2
66 upwards	6	1	7	—	—	—
Totals	122	60	182	26	28	54

Tuberculosis Mortality 1957.

Age Periods	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	1	1	—	1	1
45—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	2	—	1	1

Mortality from respiratory tuberculosis :—0.03 per 1,000 population.

Mortality from non-respiratory tuberculosis :—0.01 per 1,000 population.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was voluntarily notifiable in Dewsbury from 1907 and compulsorily notifiable throughout the country from 1912. The following table shows the decline in the notifications and deaths from 1912 to the present time.

Tuberculosis.

Year	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1912—1915 (average)	107.5	31.7	139.2	51.8	16.8	68.6
1916—1920 (average)	97.4	15.6	113	42.4	11.6	54
1921—1925 (average)	43.6	9.4	53	33.6	9.2	42.8
1926—1930 (average)	38.6	15.2	53.8	36.6	9.4	46
1931—1935 (average)	41.4	18.8	60.2	32.2	7.4	39.6
1936—1940 (average)	45	21.6	66.6	22.8	5.8	28.6
1941—1945 (average)	31.4	12.6	44	20.6	9.0	29.6
1946—1950 (average)	24.8	16	40.8	14	5	19
1936	42	23	65	24	12	36
1937	55	22	77	22	8	30
1938	51	29	80	16	6	22
1939	32	15	47	25	2	27
1940	45	19	64	27	1	28
1941	39	19	58	28	6	34
1942	31	4	35	19	15	34
1943	32	10	42	20	11	31
1944	29	11	40	16	5	21
1945	26	19	45	20	8	28
1946	20	12	32	11	5	16
1947	31	15	46	19	9	28
1948	22	18	40	13	5	18
1949	26	20	46	12	6	18
1950	25	15	40	15	—	15
1951	31	8	39	17	—	17
1952	25	9	34	12	1	13
1953	30	17	47	7	1	8
1954	8	6	14	8	1	9
1955	20	9	29	4	—	4
1956	22	7	29	4	2	6
1957	14	8	22	2	1	3

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Notifications.

Year	Cervical Glands		Bones & Joints		Abdomen		Meninges		Kidneys		Others		Total M & F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1943	1	1	4	1		2					1		10
1944	2	2	2	2				1			1	1	11
1945	4	7	1	4		2			1				19
1946	2	2	4	3			1						12
1947	1	7	1	4			1				1		15
1948	3	4	1	2	4	2	1				1		18
1949	5	3	3	1	4	1	2	1			3	6	20
1950	1	3	2								3	6	15
1951	3	3			1				1				8
1952	1	4				1					1	2	9
1953	4	5	1			2		1	1		2	1	17
1954	1	2					2			1	1		6
1955	2	3	1	1			1		1		1	1	9
1956	1	1					1			1	1		7
1957	1	2							2	1	2		8

The numbers of new notifications of Tuberculosis in 1957 in Dewsbury was 22 ; of these, 14 were pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary. 52 contacts were examined for the first time, 177 old contacts were re-examined and 3 contacts developed tuberculosis ; 3 persons died from the disease and 30 were removed from the register as recovered and in addition, during the year, 90 contacts were discharged after examination. 35 patients received treatment in a sanatorium and the number of persons vaccinated under the contact scheme with B.C.G. was 33.

Reference is made earlier under the heading of "Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care" of the work which has been done to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis and the follow up of cases.

A notification of death from tuberculosis of a person who has not been previously notified is treated as a new notification and the usual contact procedure is observed. Any child referred to clinic by a general practitioner or by the Health Department is mantouxed and if negative offered B.C.G. vaccination.

Venereal Disease

Treatment of this disease was carried out at the Special Treatment Centre at Dewsbury General Hospital.

The following table shows the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the area in which patients dealt with for the first time resided.

Name of County or County Borough	Dewsbury	West Riding	Total
Number of cases from each area :—			
Syphilis	7	8	15
Gonorrhoea	7	6	13
Other conditions	50	72	122
TOTALS	64	86	150

Food Poisoning

The annual return of Food Poisoning Notifications required by the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1957, is included overleaf.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

Appendix D. (i).

1. Local Authority—Dewsbury C.B. Year 1957.
2. (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as returned to Registrar General :—

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nil.	2	7	Nil.	9

(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained.

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nil.	1	5	Nil.	6

(this figure is included in the above—9)

(c) Fatal Cases. Nil.

3. Particulars of Outbreaks.

	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified =	1	—	—	4	4
Agent not Identified	—	—	—	—	—

=Salmonella Typhimurium.

4. Single Cases.

	No. of Cases		Total number of cases ...
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified +	1	1	2
Agent not ..	2	1	3

+ Salmonella Typhimurium.

5. Salmonella Infections, not Food Borne. Nil.

Appendix D (I)**Cancer.**

No. of Deaths from Cancer during 1957	117
Rate per 1,000 population , 1957	2·2
Deaths from Cancer in Age Periods :—				
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Under 25 years	...	—	—	
25—44 years	...	4	3	7
45—64 years	...	24	26	50
65—74 years	...	17	15	32
Over 75 years	...	11	17	28
	56	61	117	

Cancer Deaths 1950-57.

Year	Total No. of Deaths from Cancer All sites	Deaths from Cancer of the Lung		
		Total	Males	Females
1950	108	8	6	2
1951	106	12	10	2
1952	116	17	15	2
1953	104	20	16	4
1954	119	19	18	1
1955	97	11	10	1
1956	113	24	21	3
1957	117	22	21	1

Public Health Inspector's Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Halifax Road,
Dewsbury.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1957.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the
County Borough of Dewsbury.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with pleasure that I submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspector's Department during the year 1957.

In the compilation of this Report I have attempted to summarise under their respective headings, the conditions prevailing in all sections of the duties set out in the Sanitary Officer's Orders, with the exception of Public Cleansing.

Further legislation was enacted during the year in the form of the Rent Act, 1957. As a result of this legislation some advantage was taken by tenants concerned, though to a lesser degree than expected.

During the year a survey was made of the town centre with a view to determining the first "Smoke Control Area" within the County Borough.

Good progress has been maintained in connection with the Slum Clearance Programme, the re-housing of the tenants being pursued as the rate of new building allows.

In presenting this report I have pleasure in thanking the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committees for their continued assistance and support throughout the year. To the Medical Officer of Health I express my appreciation for the assistance and co-operation he has so readily given, and to the staff of Inspectors, Clerks and workmen, I wish to record my sincere thanks for their loyal services in the execution of the duties of the Department.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

H. HAWORTH, M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Staff.

The inspectorial staff comprises the Chief Public Health Inspector and five District Public Health Inspectors one of whom is appointed Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

During the year the two vacancies of District Public Health Inspectors which occurred in 1956 were filled. Mr. S. Burns commenced duties on the 7th January, and Mr. J. P. Whitehead commenced duties on the 1st April, 1957. The remaining staff of three clerks and two van drivers/disinfectors (trained in rodent control) remained unchanged.

In addition to the statutory qualification held by all the District Public Health Inspectors, four hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for the Inspection of Meat & Other Foods, whilst additional qualifications held include :—

Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works ;

Sanitary & Domestic Engineering Certificate.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Clean Food Campaign.

1. Number of Food premises in the Area, by type of business :—

Butchers	...	...	...	...	60
Bakers & Pastry Cooks	...	...	...	...	34
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	136
Dairies & Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	177
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	24
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	65
Fruiterers & Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	46
Grocers & Provision Dealers	...	...	...	...	129
Health Food Stores	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	224
Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	6

2. Number of Food premises, by type, registered under—

(a)	Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938			
(b)	Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949 :—			
(a)	Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	4
	Shops selling wrapped ice cream	...	...	220
	Preserved Foods, &c.	...	...	39
(b)	Dairies	...	...	26

3. Number of inspections of registered food premises :—

Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	169
Preserved Foods, &c.	...	...	...	...	104
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	195

4. Educational Activities :—

The personal approach to traders and employees regarding the handling and storage of food has been maintained by the District Public Health Inspectors with good results. A noticeably higher standard of hygiene has been attained.

5. Method of disposal of condemned food :—

Condemned foods are collected and removed for disposal to the Corporation's Destructor Plant.

6. Special examination of a stock or consignment :—

No examination was called for during the year.

Adulteration.

The recognised minimum rate of sampling is three samples per 1,000 population per annum, so taking Dewsbury's population as roughly 50,000, this would equal 150 samples per year.

It has long been the practice in Dewsbury to exceed the minimum requirement, and during the year 263 samples were taken for chemical analysis, which gives an equivalent rate of 5.2 samples per 1,000 population.

228 visits were made for the purpose of taking samples under the Food & Drugs Act, 9 visits in respect of formal samples and 219 for informal samples. 263 samples were taken, 259 of which were found to be genuine and 4 adulterated, giving a percentage adulteration of 1.5%.

Number of samples taken during the past five years :—

Suggested Guide Rate	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
150	346	314	261	295	263

Taking the population as 50,000 approximately, the rate per 1,000 :

Suggested Guide Rate	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
3.0	6.9	6.3	5.2	5.9	5.2

The results of the analysis of samples :—

Milk :

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Number taken ...	198	123	115	103	93
Number adulterated ...	15	6	8	5	3
Percentage adulterated	7.52	4.87	6.96	4.85	2.79

Drugs :

Number taken ...	6	9	11	8	0
Number adulterated ...	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage adulterated	0	0	0	0	0

Samples of Food and Drugs sent to the Public Analyst for Examination

Article	Samples Taken	Informal Genuine Adult'd	Formal Genuine Adult'd	Total Genuine Adult'd
Milk	93	90	3	90 3
Ice Cream	36	36	—	36 —
Other Food & Drugs—				
Beef Sausage	27	27	—	27 —
Black Pudding	5	5	—	5 —
Brandy	1	—	1	1 —
Brawn	3	3	—	3 —
Bread	2	2	—	2 —
Confectionery	18	18	—	18 —
Cornish Pasty	1	1	—	1 —
Gin	2	—	2	2 —
Lollipop	6	6	—	6 —
Meat pie	7	7	—	7 —
Polony	10	10	—	10 —
Pork pie	2	2	—	2 —
Milk Roll... ...	3	3	—	3 —
Pork sausage	16	15	1	15 1
Potted meat	15	15	—	15 —
Rum	3	—	3	3 —
Sausage	8	8	—	8 —
Tea Cake	2	2	—	2 —
Whisky	3	—	3	3 —
Totals	263	250	4	9 — 259 4

Particulars of Adulteration.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence
1076	Pork Sausage	Contained only 59·8% meat
1118	Milk	Contained only 7·92% S.N.F.
1122	"	Contained only 2·68% fat
1184	"	Contained only 2·79% fat

A warning was given to the producer of the sample of Pork Sausage, and as milk samples, 1118, 1122 and 1184 were taken before heat treatment, at one of the bulk processing plants from producers outside the Borough the Chief Inspector of the West Riding County Council was informed.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**Meat.**

All animals killed in the County Borough were subjected to inspection. There still remain seven licenced slaughterhouses in operation within the Borough, one of which carries out Sunday killing and necessitates inspection on that day. The Sunday duty is worked on rota by the District Public Health Inspectors.

100% meat inspection duty was maintained throughout the year, thus ensuring that no diseased meat was sold from the area. Approximately 1,000 more sheep were killed in 1957 than in the previous year, otherwise the numbers were comparatively the same for other animals.

915 visits were made to slaughterhouses and in consequence 4 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 1 stone 10 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for food. The number of animals slaughtered was 1,351 cattle other than cows, 115 cows, 47 calves, 4,592 sheep and 6,060 pigs. Offals and small quantities of meat surrendered by the butchers are collected by this Department and disposed of by incineration, whilst carcases found to be unfit for food are dyed by the inspectors before being sold by the butchers to manufacturers of non-edible products.

There were no horses slaughtered in the Borough.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1351	115	47	4592	6060	—
Number inspected ...	1351	115	47	4592	6060	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	86	16	—	3	128	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	6.36	13.9	—	0.06	2.11	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	103	28	—	—	77	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	7.07	24.03	—	—	1.02	—
Cysticerosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions ...	—	—	—	1	1	—

Various Organs Found Unfit for Human Food.

	Head	Tongue	Lungs	Heart	Liver	Kidney	Spleen	Intest	Stomach	Udder	Genital Organs
Tuberculosis—											
Cows ...	11	11	21	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heifers & Bullocks	45	45	72	4	15	2	2	3	—	—	—
Pigs ...	66	66	53	—	40	40	—	—	2	1	—
Calves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammatory Diseases—											
Cows ...	—	—	3	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers & Bullocks	—	1	10	2	34	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pigs ...	—	—	91	69	40	2	—	1	—	—	—
Sheep ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Diseases—											
Cows ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers & Bullocks	4	4	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs ...	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ...	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases—											
Cows ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers & Bullocks	1	1	6	1	21	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs ...	2	2	6	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. of inspections of meat shops and meat stalls	... 352
No. of inspections of food preparers (meat)	... 62
No. of Licences to slaughter animals held on 31st Dec., 1957	... 28

Other Foods

Number of visits to other Food Premises	... ... ..	894
.. .. Fried Fish Shops	... ... ..	103
.. .. Bakelhouses	... ... ..	77
.. .. food preparers (other than meat)	... ... ..	123
Total		1199

Particulars of other food surrendered as unfit for food of man :—

TINNED FOOD—

Fruit	538 tins
Meat	636 ..
Vegetables	530 ..
Soup	46 ..
Milk	109 ..
Fish	164 ..
Other Foods	70 ..

OTHER FOODS—

Butter	...	...	78 lbs.
Beef Sausage	...	...	3 ..
Bacon ...	...	...	36 ..
Pork ...	...	...	15 ..
Cheese	...	...	100 ..
Beef ...	...	...	232 ..
Fish ...	...	...	3½ ..
Turkey	...	...	27 ..
Pork Pie	...	...	9 ..
Kippers	...	...	16 stone
Tomato Ketchup	...	1 jar	
Mincemeat	...	...	2 ..
Paste ...	...	...	1 ..
Orange Juice	...	...	42 bottles
Salad Cream	...	...	6 ..
Mustard	...	...	3 ..
Cherries	...	...	2 ..
Jellies ...	...	...	50 packets
Herbs ...	...	...	24 ..

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	44
" Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	...	11
" Inspections of Milk Shops and Dairies	...					197

The number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, held at 31st December, 1957, was :—

Pasteurised—

Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences	...	...	...	...	2
Dealers Licences	...	...	...	...	32
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	11

Sterilised—

Dealers Licences	...	..	...	...	...	167
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	6

The number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, held at 31st December, 1957, was :—

Dealers Licences	...	...	...	...	...	37
Dealers Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	10

Chemical Analysis.

The legal requirement for milk is a minimum content of 3·0% butter fat and 8·5% solids not fat. During the year 93 samples were taken of which 3 were reported by the Public Analyst as being adulterated.

Month	Number of samples taken	Average Results.		Number adulterated
		Fat	Solids not fat	
January	11	7·26	8·49	—
February	10	3·72	8·82	—
March	18	3·53	8·65	2
April	9	4·08	8·65	—
July	12	4·10	8·68	1
August	11	3·51	8·66	—
October	12	4·34	8·91	—
December	10	3·86	8·80	—
Total	93	4·30	8·70	3

Percentage adulterated—2·79%

Bacteriological Analysis.

Samples of milk are submitted to the County Laboratory at Wakefield as a matter of routine for examination. 148 samples were reported as satisfactory after the prescribed test and 3 unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the type of examination carried out and the results; appropriate action was taken where unsatisfactory results were obtained.

Designation	Type of Test							
	Methylene Blue		Phosph- atase		Turbidity		Biological B. Tuber- culosis	
	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.
Ordinary	10	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	12	2	—	—	—	—	16	—
Pasteurised... ...	43	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	44	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Total	109	2	87	—	8	—	28	—

ICE CREAM.

Sampling continued during the year and 161 visits were made to premises selling or manufacturing ice cream. Samples were sent for both chemical and bacteriological examination.

Chemical Analysis.

None of the 36 samples taken during the year fell below 5·0% fat, the present standard, whilst some reached as high as 13·45% which is a good indication of the quality of the ice cream offered for sale in the Borough.

The results of analysis of samples taken during the past five years by this Department are shown in the following tables.

Fat Content	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0·0% to 0·9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1·0% to 1·9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2·0% to 2·9%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3·0% to 3·9%	4	6·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4·0% to 4·9%	3	5·2	2	4·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5·0% and over	51	87·9	45	95·7	61	100	37	100	36	100

The Public Analyst reported on the samples taken during 1957 as follows :—

Month	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
April	4	4	—
May	6	6	—
June	10	10	—
July	4	4	—
August	4	4	—
September	3	3	—
November	5	5	—
Total	36	36	—

Bacteriological Analysis.

There are 4 producers of ice cream with manufacturing premises within the Borough. Production is controlled by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1951.

The grades given to samples of ice cream are based on the time taken to reduce Methylene Blue in the laboratory and are as follows :—

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.

Grade 1	...	...	4½ hours or more
" 2	...	...	2½ to 4 hours
" 3	...	...	½ to 2 hours
" 4	...	...	0

Judgment of bacteriological cleanliness is based on a series of samples—too much attention to any one given sample is useless for technical reasons. It has been suggested that over a six monthly period 50% of a vendor's samples should be Grade 1, 80% in Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% in Grade 3 and none in Grade 4.

The Graded results of the samples with differentiation for ice cream manufactured in the Borough and outside, are as follows :—

Manufactured in Dewsbury—

Number of Premises 4.	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Methylene Blue Test ...	26	12	4	0

Manufactured outside Dewsbury—

Number of Premises 5.

Methylene Blue Test ...	12	2	0	0
Number of Samples— 56	38	14	4	0

Table showing a monthly analysis of ice cream samples :—

Month	No. of Samples	Meth. Blue Test	
		Passed	Failed
January	4	3	1
April	4	4	—
May	10	9	1
June	9	7	2
July	10	2	8
August	8	4	4
September	6	5	1
November	5	4	1
Total	56	38	18

During the year 14 samples of ice lollies were taken, 11 of which were reported satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory.

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

Analysis of Inspections.

The table which follows shows the varied nature of the visits made by the Public Health Inspector under the heading of general sanitary administration.

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'n's	Re-Inspections	Total Visits
Housing Conditions :			
Dwellinghouse inspections—			
Under Public Health Acts	712	1899	2611
... Housing Acts...	619	4928	5547
... Housing Acts (overcrowding) ...	165	5	170
... Housing Acts (classifications) ...	172	42	214
... Housing Acts (clearance areas) ...	128	69	197
... Housing Acts (Individual Unfit) ...	6	12	18
Re Accumulations	44	21	65
Re Cellars Flooding	59	108	167
Re Yards, Courts, &c.	27	5	32
Re Water Supply	110	91	201
Inspections for the M.O.H.	183	—	183

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'ds	Re- Inspections	Total Visits
Visits to :			
Schools	31
Entertainment Places...	40
Piggeries	28
Public Conveniences	219
Street Gullies and Sewers	91
Markets	1331
Stable Premises	14
Animals and Birds	15
Tents, Vans and Sheds	15
Refuse Tips	45
Pet Shops	46
Common-lodging-houses	27
Offensive Trades	13
Miscellaneous	1227
Interviews (Owners, etc.)	753
Visits for Water Sampling	8

Complaints.

Number and nature of complaints received and investigated :—

Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Vermin—Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Refuse Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Sanitary Accommodation :									
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water Closet drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water Supply :									
Defective pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Washing Accommodation :									
Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sink Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Water in Cellar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
General :									
Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Plasterwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total								...	483

Nuisances.

Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1064
Nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875

Action under Public Health Act, 1936.

Notices Served.		Notices Complied With.	
Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
41	415	30	381

Action under Dewsbury Corporation Act, 1938 (S.20)

Notices Served.	Notices Complied With
43	51

Housing Statistics.

1.— Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—					
(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	1802	
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	8349	
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Rent Act, 1957	...	...	50	
(d)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	59	
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	502	
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	4951	
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation			5	
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	415	
2.— Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal Notices :—					
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers			593	
3.— Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—					
(a)	Proceedings under sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957 :				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	Nil.	
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	...	Nil.	
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	41	
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
	(a) By owners	...	...	21	
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	9	
(c)	Proceedings under sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	Nil.	
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demo- lition Orders	...	...	Nil.	
(3)	Number of Dwelling-houses for which undertakings were submitted and accepted by Council	...	...	Nil.	
(4)	Number of Dwelling-houses made fit on undertakings accepted by Council	...	...	Nil.	
(d)	Proceedings under section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :				
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	Nil.	
4.— Housing Act, 1957.—Overcrowding :—					
(a) (1)	Number of dwellings-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	52	
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	52	
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	260	
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding	...	...	23	
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	29	
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	145	
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	Nil.	
(e)	Temporary overcrowding Licences granted	...	...	Nil.	

RODENT CONTROL.

Rats and Mice.

The organisation and methods used are those recommended and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Two part-time rodent operators are employed. In addition the Borough Engineer supplied the labour for the treatment of sewers.

During the year 281 inspections, with 626 re-inspections were made of infested premises and the necessary steps taken to clear the premises.

Good progress was made in this work, owners and occupiers of premises willingly reporting suspected infestations. The treatment of private dwelling houses is made free of charge, a charge being made for treating business premises.

2 comprehensive treatments were given to the Corporation sewers known to be rat infested to any degree. 10% of the manholes in the remaining sewers were also tested.

In co-operation with Heckmondwike Urban District Council special attention was given to Ravensthorpe tip with excellent results.

No major infestations occurred within the district.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The average monthly deposit of soot per square mile showed a further reduction of almost half a ton.

Throughout the year 355 observations were made on industrial chimneys and 12 visits to boiler plants were necessary. Contact with engineers has been maintained in an effort to minimise the emission of excessive smoke.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

At the latter end of the year a preliminary survey was made of the proposed town centre "smoke control area." The total number of premises visited was 489 comprising 17 industrial, 368 commercial, 50 dwellings and 54 other premises.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1957.

Estimation of sulphur by lead peroxide method.

OBSERVATIONS AT SAVILE TOWN.

			Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO ₂ (louvered cover)
January	...	...	2.93
February	...	...	3.08
March	...	...	2.40
April	...	...	2.25
May	...	...	1.83
June	...	...	1.67
July	...	...	1.46
August	...	...	1.45
September	...	...	2.01
October	...	...	2.92
November	...	...	2.84
December	...	...	3.84

Meteorological Report, 1957.

OBSERVATIONS AT CROW NEST PARK.

		Rainfall inches	Sunshine Hours	Minutes
January	...	1.19	48	40
February	...	2.33	84	30
March	...	1.22	96	20
April	...	0.25	144	0
May	...	1.13	165	50
June	...	1.37	232	50
July	...	2.94	120	20
August	...	4.21	105	5
September	...	3.42	114	0
October	...	1.29	102	30
November	...	1.38	57	20
December	...	2.82	35	0

Atmospheric Pollution

Record of Observations with Deposit Gauges for the Year 1957.

Month	Gauge Situate at Ravensthorpe			Gauge Situate at Whitley			Gauge Situate at Savile Town (Gas Works)			Gauge Situate at Dewsbury (Municipal Buildings)		
	M.	M.	E.	M.	M.	E.	M.	M.	E.	M.	M.	E.
January	476	12.12	95	2.42	583	14.87	599	15.27				
February	600	15.31	355	9.05	639	16.28	594	15.15				
March	555	14.16	140	3.55	704	17.95	577	14.73				
April	229	5.84	147	3.75	486	12.37	564	14.36				
May	484	12.34	249	6.33	687	17.50	684	17.44				
June	625	15.95	454	11.57	665	16.93	594	15.14				
July	726	18.49	541	13.83	630	16.07	486	12.37				
August	776	19.77	687	17.51	942	23.99	684	17.45				
September	660	16.83	445	11.24	677	17.25	499	12.73				
October	624	15.90	372	9.47	1270	32.37	514	13.10				
November	329	8.38	221	5.64	413	10.50	406	10.35				
December	621	15.85	551	14.06	944	24.06	928	23.65				
Total Deposit	6705	160.94	4253	108.42	8640	220.14	7129	181.74				
Average per month	559	13.81	354	9.03	720	18.34	594	15.18				
Average per month for all gauges												

M.—Metric tons of soot deposited per 100 sq. kilometres.
E.—English tons of soot deposited per sq. mile.

Average per month for all gauges 14.09 tons of soot deposited per square mile.

Rag Flock.

Under the Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, 4 licences relating to premises manufacturing or storing rag flock were renewed and 2 upholstery premises registered. A total of 13 visits was made to these premises during the year.

Five formal samples were taken and submitted for analysis and all were reported genuine. One formal samples of fibre and three formal samples of feathers were also taken and submitted for analysis and reported genuine.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

10 informal samples of fertilisers and 4 informal samples of feeding stuffs were taken during the period.

Pharmacy and Poisons.

117 visits were made to premises which were registered as Listed Sellers under Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. There were no contraventions of the Act.

Vermin.

60 visits were made to verminous premises and 8 visits to premises found to be dirty.

Insect and kindred pests were dealt with by spraying and fumigating with the most up-to-date insecticides. In all cases the treatment proved satisfactory. Verminous clothing and beddings are treated by steam disinfestation at the Corporation disinfestation plant at the Municipal Buildings.

In all, 8 houses with a total of 17 rooms have been treated. In addition, 10,050 articles of bedding, clothing and furniture, etc., were disinfested. Two business premises were also treated for vermin.

The service to local manufacturers requiring disinfection certificates for goods treated before exportation has continued.

Infectious Diseases.

No. of visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	115
No. of visits to investigate cases of food poisoning	7
No. of visits re infectious disease contacts	... 0
No. of houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease	86
No. of rooms	190
No. of articles	" " " " " 30,078
No. of library books	" " " " " 37

In all cases the bedding is collected by the staff of the Department, and steam disinfected.

Refuse Accommodation.

665 inspections were made and 177 dustbins renewed or provided.

Factories Act, 1937.

No. of inspections (Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	85
No. of inspections (No Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	44
No. of re-inspections (Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	11
No. of re-inspections (No Mechanical Power)	...	...	...	1
No. of inspections (Outworkers)	...	...	...	19

**Inspections of Factories by Public Health Inspectors for
Purposes of Provisions as to Health.**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	78	45	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 applies : (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	299	96	3	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
Total	377	141	4	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found :

Particulars	No. of cases defects found				No. of Prosec- utions
	Found	Reme- died	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences : (a) Insufficient ...	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective ...	7	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not relating to Outworkers) ...	1	—	1	—	—
Total ...	9	—	1	2	—

Number of outworkers ... 15

Sanitary Accommodation.

Inspections :

W.C. accommodation ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	457
Privies, pails, troughs and W.W.C's.	...	...	...	...	...	7

Drainage.

Plans of all proposed drainage work are submitted for the consideration of this Department before their approval.

The Department's staff is responsible for the supervision and testing of all new drainage work, including new drains and alterations to existing ones, by the use of either smoke, colour or chemicals.

Drain Tests :

Total Length of drains tested by smoke—

4 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,926 feet
6 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,856 feet
9 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,019 feet
12 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	535 feet
15 ins. drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 feet

No. of drains tested and inspected—

Inspections of drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	710
Smoke tests—new drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Smoke tests—existing drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Colour tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Other tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Chemical tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Shops Acts.

No. of Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	755
" Re-Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
" Shops entered on Register (31st Dec., 1957)	...	...	...	...	...	...	686

Merchandise Marks Acts.

570 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors for the purposes of the Acts, minor contraventions being put right by informal action.

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